HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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NEWSPAPER

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Powell Wants Drastic Anti-Poverty Changes

Would remove much of the local control over 'independent' action groups

From the Allen-Scott Report

The new anti-poverty bill the House Labor Committee is about to report out will contain a big bonanza for so-called "independent" community action groups.

Close to $300 million will be earmarked expressly for spending by them.

Under this unusual provision, militant civil rights groups—such as the one that recently disrupted a Washington "convention of the poor" by booing anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver off the platform, and the Mississippi tenant farmers who camped for a week in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House—could apply directly to the Office of Economic Opportunity for funds for projects they would control and operate—without the approval or interference of local authorities.

This far-reaching plan, sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), volatile committee chairman, would drastically revise Title II, the community action section of the anti-poverty law.

At present, independent organizations must obtain approval and money for their programs from local anti-poverty agencies—in virtually all instances controlled by local officials. If a project is rejected, the only alternative is appeal to the OEO. This is a tortuous and time-consuming process.

To date, not a single appeal has gotten anywhere.

Powell's proposal would bypass this barrier by setting up a special OEO fund for programs initiated by independent groups. For this purpose he would specifically allocate around one-third of the $942 million authorized for community action undertakings.

Independent groups would come to OEO with their schemes and, if approved, the money would be given them directly. City officials and other local authorities would have nothing to say about the matter.

Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, is also a Baptist minister.

As devised by Powell, racial-troubled areas such as Harlem, which he represents, Chicago's West Side and Watts in Los Angeles, could establish separate anti-poverty agencies and apply for funds directly to OEO. This would be accomplished with language that redefines communities as:

"Communities within communities, having several small separate neighborhoods with recognizable boundaries or other identifying features."

The independent funds designated by Powell would be for the following:

- $120 million for Headstart projects.
- $30 million for special training for hard-core unemployed.
- $9 million for teaching illiterate adults.
- $7.5 million for legal services for the poor.
- $3 million to combat narcotics addiction.
- $3 million for emergency loans to families earning less than $3,000 annually.
- $112.8 million for various other projects.

This milestone plan apparently will be approved by Powell's committee on a partisan basis.

Republicans have not been consulted about it. Rep. William Ayres, of Ohio, ranking Republican committeeman, is strongly opposed. So are most of the other nine GOP members. But they are heavily outnumbered.

Poverty czar Sargent Shriver was recently booed and heckled by poverty "warriors" in Washington.

Committee insiders say Powell has virtually the unanimous backing of the 21 Democratic committeemen. He has been privately conferring with them on this issue and is credited with having a decisive majority lined up. Most of the Democrats are from industrial districts.

The far-reaching plan is certain to be vigorously fought in the full House. GOP leaders are cou[r]t Southern Democrats to bac[k] The outcome is a toss-up.

There is no indication so f[ar] Johnson Administration's attit[ude] could make a *difference if it should* throw its weight against Powell's plan. According to him, the White House is keeping hands off.

Administration insiders are the source of a backstage report that OEO director Shriver is on the way out and will be replaced by presidential press secretary Bill Moyers. This reputed change won't take place soon, but is said to be in the works.

★ ★ ★

Rep. Vernon Thomson (R.-Wis.) has come up with a new graphic description of what is happening to American farmers. The one-time state governor explained it in a discussion on the House floor with Rep. Robert Michel (R.-Ill.).

Thomson: "Could the gentleman submit for the *Congressional Record,* in addition to the figure of the increased number of employes in the Department of Agriculture, a figure for the corresponding decrease in the number of farmers now occupying farms?"

Michel: "The record shows the number of farmers has been steadily decreasing, I believe in the neighborhood of 800,000 a year. The point the gentleman makes is a pertinent one. As there has been a decline in farms and in farmers, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of Agriculture Department employes."

Thomson: "That is what might be aptly termed Freeman's formula for a fiscal fiasco. It is my understanding that since he has been secretary of agriculture the number of farmers has declined by 20 per cent, while the number of Agriculture Department employes has increased by more than 20 per cent."

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MISSION '66 SWEEPSTAKES

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Federal 'Fair Housing' Law

Is It Constitutional?

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"Keep up the good work. We need your efforts to offset the one-sided reports we tend to get in the more usual news media. I personally believe that some of the directions our government has taken have been less liberal, even though still not satisfactory, than they would have been, had it not been for the work of such as you and me."—P. S. Carnohan, Los Altos, Calif.

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Practical Politics—VIII

Getting Out the Vote

Election day, of course, is the climax of all the work you and your volunteers having been doing for months. It is never too early, therefore, to begin planning for this crucial day.

About three to four weeks before the election, make sure your precinct leaders bring their file cards on potential voters up to date and obtain a copy of the new registration lists, if they are available. In many communities they are not printed before election day because of shortness of time, so it will be necessary to go to the Board of Elections or the Court House with the old lists and bring them up to date by checking the registration books.

By now the precinct leaders and their block captains know where most of the potential votes lie. A final house-by-house canvass will help insure that every person who is sure to vote for your candidate or might vote for your candidate gets to the polls.

This canvass should be made 10 days to two weeks before the election. The precinct captain or block captain will distribute to his workers the file cards that have been compiled during the previous months. (An extra set of these cards should be kept in reserve by the precinct leader.) As the workers interview the voters they can jot down whether or not a person needs a baby sitter or transportation to the polls on election day.

Besides informing the voters of the exact time and place of balloting, your workers will also be able to distribute campaign literature. Most experts agree that a sample ballot is the most effective literature to use at this late date.

An exact reproduction of the official ballot, the sample ballot should have your candidate's name in brightly colored ink or with a large "X" in front of it. The telephone number of your campaign headquarters should be at the bottom of the sample ballot in case the voter needs more information or decides at the last minute that he needs a baby sitter or transportation to the polls. (Before printing up these sample ballots, check your local and state laws to see what additional information must be included. Many states require the name of the candidate or the sponsoring organization or the printer to be carried on all campaign material.)

If the congressional district is of such a size that house-to-house convassing is impossible, set up a telephone committee to do the job. Information about the location of the voting place, hours of voting, transportation and baby-sitting services can all be given over the telephone. If the telephone is used, the sample ballots can be mailed to the voters, but this, of course, is a more expensive procedure. Also, remember that nothing can replace a personal contact, so only make a telephone canvass if absolutely necessary.

Here are the steps you should follow for election day itself.

• First, open election day headquarters in every precinct if you possibly can—if not, at least in every ward. Try to have them as close to the polling places as possible and large enough to accommodate at least a dozen workers. You should also have several extra telephones installed.

• Try to give an election day job to every possible volunteer worker. The more people feel a part of the effort, the more committed they become to your candidate and the more they will work on friends and neighbors to vote for him. Distribute these assignments to your volunteers:

Checkers at the voting places who will check the names of those who vote so you will know who hasn't voted and can turn their names over to the telephone committee.

Telephoners at election headquarters who will call those who have not voted.

Messengers who will take the list of those who have voted every hour or so from the checkers at the voting place to the telephone committee.

Drivers to take those without transportation to the polls.

Baby sitters to mind children while the parents vote.

Poll watchers who will check proceedings at the polling places and help supervise the counting of ballots.

Distributors to pass out literature in front of the polling places. (The sample ballot you prepared for your canvass is ideal. In many localities the voters are permitted to take it into the voting booths with them.)

You will need about 20 workers to man each precinct. There is no need for all the workers to congregate at election headquarters. Drivers and baby sitters can stay at home between trips and await telephone calls from headquarters.

• The day before the election call all your canvassers together and compile the entire file of voters in the precinct. Put the cards in alphabetical order so you can locate them quickly and easily. Make a list of the people who have asked for transportation or baby sitters together with the time they want these services and give these lists to the chairmen of your baby-sitting and transportation committees.

• On election day morning every driver and baby sitter should have his assignments and start to carry them out. As he finishes each job, he should call headquarters to receive further assignments.

• As soon as the polls open, your checkers should be at each polling place. Assign two checkers for each table so that one person will always be at each table throughout the day. As each voter is checked off by the election official, your checker crosses off his or her name on the registration list and writes the name on a separate sheet of paper. (It is good to make a carbon copy in case the messenger loses a sheet.) These lists of voters are then taken to headquarters every hour or so by the messengers. At headquarters the file cards of those who have voted are removed and set aside. In this way the precinct captain can keep track of which potential supporters have not voted.

• At about 3 p.m. the telephone committee at election headquarters will begin calling those potential supporters who have not voted, checking to see whether they need transportation or a baby sitter. "No answers" are called back every half hour.

• An hour and a half before the polls close, all potential supporters who have not voted are called again to remind them that the polls are closing soon. This last hour can be very hectic, so it is a good idea to have your drivers now report directly to headquarters for further assignments. Do not relax your efforts as it nears poll-closing time. Remember that the winning vote may be waiting for a ride to the polls.

Next week's article, "Preventing Vote Fraud," will help you instruct your poll watchers to make sure that every vote you get out is counted.

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Hope to Raise $100,000 Campaign Chest

Radical 'Peaceniks' Plan Congressional Campaigns

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Radical leftists who oppose U.S. policy in South Viet Nam have launched an all-out political offensive to unseat those legislators, Republicans and Democrats alike, who support that policy.

More than two dozen peaceniks have declared for Congress on "get out of Viet Nam" platforms. Officials of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Students for a Democratic Society and other radical youth groups hope to raise $100,000 for the upcoming campaign.

A second fund-raising drive has been kicked off by leaders of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Local peace groups throughout the country have announced campaigns of their own.

One of the more heated political contests is now under way in California's 7th Congressional District, where a bearded leftist, Robert Scheer, is opposing incumbent Jeffery Cohelan in the Democratic primary.

Scheer, an unabashed supporter of Fidel Castro, has been active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and, more recently, in Berkeley's rabid Vietnam Day Committee. His savage attacks on U.S. policy have been recorded and broadcast over Radio Hanoi.

Veterans of the "Free Speech" riots at the University of California provide Scheer with a powerful campaign organization. Campaign contributions have come from as far away as New York. Scheer has said he will run as an independent candidate in November if he fails to win the June 7 primary.

Cohelan, a liberal Democrat who won re-election in 1964 with 66 per cent of the vote, finds the candidacy of Scheer highly significant. "This is what I call guerrilla warfare," he says. "They've picked me as a target. If they can't control you, they're out to torpedo you. I think it would be safe to say that if I knuckled under, the opposition would end."

In seven other California districts leftist peaceniks have challenged incumbent congressmen. Democrats Harlan Hagen and Harold T. Johnson will face primary opposition. "Peace-oriented" Democrats hope to win nomination in the districts of Republican Congressmen Burt L. Talcott, Don Clausen, Charles S. Gubser, Charles M. Teague and J. Arthur Younger.

The chairman of the Michigan Citizens for Peace, James T. Lafferty, has announced his candidacy for the House seat now occupied by liberal Democrat Martha W. Griffiths. Lafferty is a wheelhorse in the National Lawyers Guild, an organization cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1955 as a Communist front.

New Jersey leftists, who have set up a statewide organization, plan to run candidates for the U.S. Senate and at least two seats in Congress. Rutgers Prof. David Frost will enter the Democratic primary for the eventual right to oppose GOP Sen. Clifford Case. Representatives Henry Helstoski, a Democrat, and William B. Widnall, a Republican, have been signaled out for defeat by the New Jersey peaceniks.

Across the Hudson in New York City, peace candidates are challenging two incumbent congressmen in June's Democratic primary. "Reform Democrats" Melvin Dubin and Theodore Weiss, both running on peace platforms, are opposing Representatives Abe Multer and Leonard Farbstein.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) is taking an active role in a key primary in his state. The acid-tongued solon is backing Howard Morgan, a foe of U.S. policy, against Rep. Robert B. Duncan in the Democratic senatorial primary. Incumbent Maurine Neuberger is stepping down after one term in the Senate.

Former Rep. Charles O. Porter (D.-Ore.) is seeking the House seat that Duncan is vacating. Porter is a leftist whose pro-Castro views led to his defeat in 1960.

Other peaceniks have announced for the congressional seats now held by Republicans G. Robert Watkins and Paul B. Dague (Pa.), Frances P. Bolton and William M. Minshall (Ohio), William Bray (Ind.), and Democrats Don Irwin (Conn.) and Charles P. Farnsley (Ky.).

Thomas A. Adams, a little-known Massachusetts Democrat, has entered his party's senatorial primary as the representative of Bay State peace groups. And perennial candidate Harold Stassen is seeking the GOP nomination for governor of Pennsylvania as an opponent of American intervention in Viet Nam. Neither Adams nor Stassen is given any chance for nomination.

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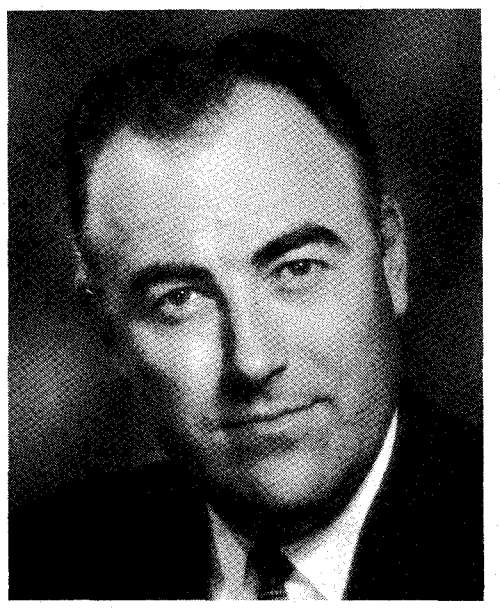

Conservative Representatives Don Clausen (R.-Calif.), left, and Frances Bolton (R.-Ohio) are among the radical leftists' targets for defeat.

How Soviet Union Helps Viet Cong

By REP. JAMES F. BATTIN (R.-Mont.)

An editorial in *Navy*, official publication of the Navy League of the United States, charged that the Johnson Administration had played down the role of the Soviet Union in supporting the Communist aggressors in Viet Nam with military aid. "The question of when or whether the United States should take decisive steps to shut off the flow of arms and war supplies into Haiphong, North Viet Nam's biggest and busiest port, continues to gnaw at the Johnson Administration."

"Several leading Republicans, including Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and former Vice President Richard Nixon, have been advocating a blockade of the Communist port. A number of influential Democrats in Congress, Senators Russell and Symington, for example, also favor such a step.

"State Department and Pentagon leaders have played down the heavy military aid the Soviet Union has been giving the North Vietnamese aggressors, presumably on the theory that good relations with Moscow should be maintained so that it might, one day, persuade Hanoi that it should come with us to the peace table.

"Accordingly," says the magazine, "there must have been some red faces in Washington late last month when a copy of a letter purportedly sent by the Kremlin to Communist parties around the world found its way into print in the Western world. Dealing with the Moscow-Peking split, the communication for the first time gave the American people a fairly detailed account of the kind and scope of the military aid the USSR has been supplying our enemy." Here is what the circular said, in part:

"The Soviet Union delivers large amounts of weapons to the DRV (Democratic Republic of Viet Nam), including rocket installations, anti-aircraft artillery, airplanes, tanks, coastal guns, warships and other items. In 1965 alone, weapons and other war material worth about 500 million rubles ($550 million) were placed at the disposal of the DRV.

"The DRV is receiving support in the training of pilots, rocket personnel, tank drivers, artillerymen and so on. Our military aid is being rendered to the extent the Vietnamese leadership itself thinks necessary."

Because of the Moscow-Peking split, *Navy* magazine points out that the bulk of Soviet military aid reaches North Viet Nam by ship, through Haiphong. The Kremlin letter verifies this assumption by complaining about the lack of cooperation it has received from Red China. It bemoans that Peking has not permitted Soviet transport planes to fly over mainland China, and has in addition placed impediments to rail shipment of war material across Red China.

These facts make it clear that the port of Haiphong is vitally important to Communist prosecution of the war against American forces, now approaching 300,000 men. "The American people now know, ironically from the Kremlin and not from the White House, how vast the Soviet military aid to North Viet Nam is and how necessary Haiphong is to its delivery. Should [the President] decide to allow Haiphong to remain a sanctuary, he will have to make a new case. His present one is not convincing," the editorial concludes.

□ □ □

"CURIOUS THING about those senators led by Paul Douglas, who fought so furiously for the principle of 'one man, one vote,' in the apportionment of seats in state legislatures. They are the identical senators, by and large, who support the United Nations most devotedly. In the United Nations, India has one vote. So does Iceland. Population of India, 449,381,000; population of Iceland, 182,000."—From the Richmond *News Leader*.

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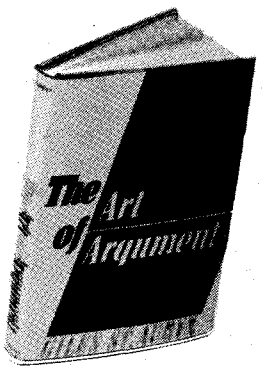

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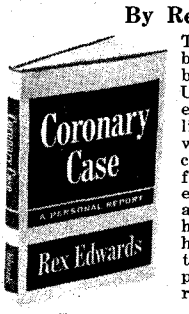

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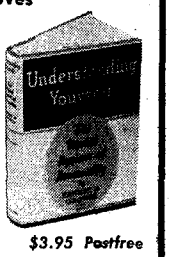

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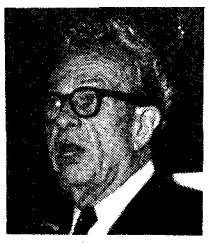
CAPITOL CAMERA

• Senate Majority Leader Everett Dirksen has attacked the "fair housing" section of the Administration's latest civil rights bill as blatantly unconstitutional. Rejecting White House claims that the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution covers the bill, Dirksen said: "If you can tell me how interstate commerce is involved in the sale of a house that is fixed to the soil, or how the federal government has any jurisdiction, I'll go out and eat my hat." (For more on this legislation see page 9.)



DIRKSEN

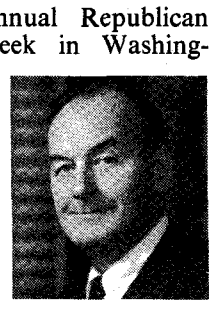
• *A top representative of big business tells* Human Events *President Johnson has made a number of personal telephone calls to business executives across the nation, urging them to keep prices down—at least until after the election.*

• That TFX controversy was stirred up again at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington last week. In one of the panel discussions, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) claimed the $6-billion fighter-bomber contract was awarded to General Dynamics in LBJ's Texas because General Dynamics was about to go under financially. As far as anyone can remember, this is the first time a top Democrat has publicly stated this. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and other top Administration officials have always professed that General Dynamics got the TFX deal because it knew how to build the plane better and cheaper than Boeing—a claim hotly disputed by top scientists and engineers in the armed services.

McCARTHY

• *Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) says he will compel the Senate to vote some time in May on his constitutional amendment to permit voluntary prayers in the public schools. Over 40 senators are co-sponsoring the Dirksen measure (S. J. Res. 148). Those who want a prayer amendment should write their senators now. (For full story on prayer amendment, see* Human Events, *front page, April 2.)*

• Addressing the 14th annual Republican Women's Conference last week in Washington, D. C., Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) wondered aloud whether Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara was awarding government contracts to keep Democrats in office. He said candidates "on the Democratic ticket are openly boasting to their constituents that if elected their close association with the Administration will get more contracts for the state than would be possible if a member of the minority were elected. This is political blackmail and if their claim is true, it means that the secretary of defense is not only acting improperly in assigning these contracts, but he is in actual violation of the law."



WILLIAMS

• *The "Red China Lobby" is at it again. Last week, Senators Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), George McGovern (D.-S. D.) and J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) came out for softening our position toward that Communist country. McGovern specifically called for dropping America's opposition to Red China's entry into the United Nations and actively called for promoting trade with Peking. Prof. John K. Fairbank, a far-out Asian expert at Harvard, wrote McGovern that he "very much" admired McGovern's thoughts on China. Soviet expert George Kennan also praised McGovern.*

This Week in Washington

Conservative Gains in Primaries

Conservative politicos are jubilant over the outcome of the GOP primary in Ohio's new 24th Congressional District in which Donald E. (Buz) Lukens scored a stunning upset victory over two opponents. Lukens, a Goldwater conservative, garnered 12,874 votes, some 1,500 votes more than his nearest, and less conservative opponent, State Sen. Charles Jones. Jones was backed by the regular GOP organization. Lukens, say veteran political observers, should defeat Democrat James Pelley in November since the new 24th is considered Republican territory.

LUKENS

The Lukens win proves that Goldwater conservatism is far from dead.

The young Lukens (34) gained national attention in 1963 when he was elected chairman of the 400,000-member Young Republican National Federation over Charles McDevitt of Idaho, who was supported by liberal forces in the GOP. Just prior to his election, Lukens, who was then minority clerk of the House Rules Committee and president of the District of Columbia Young Republicans, came out strongly for Barry Goldwater as the 1964 GOP standard bearer. His pro-Goldwater stand was considered the essential ingredient in his campaign which assured his election as YRNF chairman.

The victory for Lukens, who has been a member of Young Americans for Freedom, has also produced a major shot in the arm for the conservative Young Republicans, who have been coming under vicious and unwarranted attacks by senior GOP liberals, notably Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.).

• Last week's Ohio primary also produced a victory for conservatism in the Democratic primary in Cleveland where Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio) won a narrow and hard-fought victory over five-term Ohio legislator Michael A. Sweeney. Feighan, generally, is a domestic liberal, but he holds strong anti-Communist views and he has acted in the nation's interests on immigration matters. He is second-ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Feighan's victory was a blow to liberal-leftists and the Kennedy clique. Both Kennedys—Edward and Robert—had their pictures taken with Sweeney and he freely used the photographs in the campaign to show Kennedy support. Choleric Sen. Stephen Young (D.-Ohio), who is rapidly becoming a Kennedy satellite, was also out knifing the Cleveland congressman. Columnist Drew Pearson, a friend of Bobby since the latter has turned to the left, launched a last-minute smear campaign to defeat the Ohioan. But Feighan won anyway.

The Kennedys have long been opposed to Feighan because he was a main foe of Abba Schwartz, the former State Department immigration "expert" who permitted leftist agitators to come into the United States. (Schwartz was appointed to his department post by President Kennedy.) Feighan also helped clean up a Kennedy-supported immigration bill which would have resulted in foreign labor displacing American workers.

• Other primary notes: In Indiana, Rep. Richard Roudebush defeated Rep. Ralph Harvey in a race which pitted two good conservatives against each other because of redistricting by the Democratic-controlled legislature. Robert Taft Jr., carried Ohio's 1st District primary over William Flax, a John Birch Society member who received a surprising 20 per cent of the vote. Taft may find it difficult to win in the general election after pointedly rejecting Flax's offer of support after the primary. Rep. James Martin (R.-Ala.) still says he will make his bid for governor of the Cotton State, in spite of Lurleen Wallace's impressive win in the Democratic primary.

Readers Aid the Chamber

Human Events readers can pat themselves on the back for having helped turn the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a notch to the right in the field of foreign policy. Holding its annual meeting at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., last week, the Chamber backed away from a proposal drafted by its own Policy Committee endorsing President Johnson's plan to increase trade with Communist countries. Protests against Red trade expansion by *Human Events* readers helped turn the trick, say informed sources.

President Johnson has continued to call for congressional authority to permit him to reduce tariffs on Communist goods manufactured in Eastern European countries. He publicly announced on May 3 that such legislation would be introduced shortly. But trade experts point out that by lowering tariffs the Communist countries can more easily earn American dollars which, in turn, will be used to finance Communist military activities in Viet Nam and elsewhere around the globe.

Nevertheless, the Chamber's Policy Committee circulated to delegates last week a proposed resolution supporting the President's program to expand American trade with the Communists. With the intention of putting the issue to a vote of the delegates in May, Chamber leaders in Washington, in fact, had temporarily approved in February a policy permitting the President to lower tariffs on Red goods.

But on the first day of the annual meeting, the Policy Committee announced it was withdrawing the trade resolution from consideration and that it would be given additional study.

Informed sources say this action was largely due to intense opposition from some influential Chamber members, a Barry Goldwater column which criticized previous Chamber resolutions promoting Red trade and *Human Events*, which has been urging local chamber leaders to protest words and actions by Chamber spokesmen endorsing trade with the Communists.

In spite of the withdrawal of the resolution, however, certain leaders in the Chamber's international division are still intent on having the Chamber take the lead in welcoming Red trade. Hence, a number of local chambers are working to get their locals on record in opposition to such a policy. By doing this, they feel they can blunt the activities of some of the top Chamber leaders.

• In the field of domestic policy, however, the Chamber aggressively hued to a conservative line. The Chamber's Policy Committee submitted a proposal reaffirming the Chamber's stand against compulsory unionism. The delegates overwhelmingly endorsed it. In the final luncheon session, the Chamber invited GOP leader Sen. Everett Dirksen to speak on the topic of "freedom." Dirksen scored federal intervention into the economy and was greeted with large ovations when he spoke favorably of right-to-work, a reapportionment amendment and a constitutional amendment to permit voluntary prayer in public schools.

Morse Raises Funds for Leftists

Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) doesn't seem to care if he collaborates with identified Communists and leftists in order to force an American withdrawal in Viet Nam. Eager to champion anyone who's on his side, Morse has been pushing upon an unsuspecting public the "findings" of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward Viet Nam.

Hardly surprising, the committee is opposed to American intervention, but Morse never tells anyone that many of its members have long Red front records or that it operates out of the National Lawyers Guild headquarters in New York. The guild has been cited as a Red front by congressional committees.

The fiery-tongued Oregon orator is also collaborating with leftists for the purpose of electing "peace" candidates to office in November.

In a swing through California recently, Morse was the key speaker at two fund-raising rallies sponsored by the super-radical Californians for Liberal Representation (CLR). Playing to packed houses in both San Francisco and Oakland, Morse raised close to $10,000 for the CLR.

That one of the directors of the CLR is Don Rothenberg, an identified Communist, apparently didn't bother Morse. Rothenberg, a 44-year-old native of Brooklyn, recently arrived in California from Cleveland in order to direct CLR operations in the northern part of the state.

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Rothenberg was identified as a member of a Communist cell in Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 11, 1951. As head of the Young Progressives of America in Ohio, Rothenberg lead the march on the home of then Gov. Frank J. Lausche to protest a delay in the processing of relief checks. The YPA has been cited by the attorney general as a Communist front.

Rothenberg repeatedly took the Fifth Amendment concerning his Communist activities when he appeared before the HCUA on Sept. 14, 1954. He served as youth director of the Ohio Wallace Committee, was secretary of the Ohio Progressive party and was active in the campaign to save atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg from execution. Contacted at his home in the San Francisco area by *Human Events* last week, Rothenberg claimed his background was "wholly irrelevant" to the issue of Viet Nam. He refused to deny any of the specifics cited above.

Rothenberg's record was printed in the San Francisco *Examiner* the morning before Morse spoke, but the Oregon senator went ahead and gave his fund raising speech anyway.

• Californians should be alert as to what candidates the CLR has promised to support with funds raised for it by Sen. Morse. In operation for several years, the CLR has endorsed two Democratic congressional incumbents in northern California: Phillip Burton of San Francisco and Don Edwards of San Jose, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. The CLR is also supporting for Congress two editors of *Ramparts* magazine: Fidel Castro buff Robert Scheer, who is running in the Democratic primary against Rep. Jeffery Cohelan of Berkeley; and Edward Keating, who is a Democratic primary candidate for the seat held by J. Arthur Younger, Republican from San Mateo. (For more on these "peacenik" candidates see page 3.)

Demos Railroad Spending Bill

"How a Bill Becomes a Law" is a subject covered in numerous political science course, but Rep. Burt Talcott (R.-Calif.) reveals the process isn't nearly so orderly as the textbooks say.

A member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Talcott has scored the Administration's attempts to ram through the so-called Participation Sales Act of 1966.

Under this bill, just approved by the Senate last week, government lending institutions can obtain funds for lending—not through congressional appropriations—but by selling shares in a pool of government loans already outstanding. The sales will be managed and coordinated by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Fiscal experts say this device is nothing more than a ruse to keep the true LBJ spending figures well hidden from the public eye.

The bill will permit certain government agencies to borrow and spend untold billions of dollars a year without a cent of it showing up in the formal national debt or the administrative budget. The government will also have to pay a higher interest rate to the buyers of these certificates than if borrowing were done directly by the treasury.

In debate on the bill, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) said "if this bill is passed, it would be possible for the Administration to operate with $30-billion deficits between now and 1968 and not show as a deficit as far as the American people are concerned." This statement was not denied by the Democrats.

Rep. Talcott indicates the Democratic maneuvers to get the bill passed on the House side have been scandalous. No subcommittee hearings were held. Copies of the bill were not available to members of the full Banking and Currency Committee until 15 minutes before hearings. The full committee heard only two witnesses, both Administration officials. No member was permitted more than five minutes for interrogation. Many members were not allowed to complete their questions.

The full committee, says Talcott, spent two hours and 22 minutes on the bill—probably the least amount of time it has ever spent considering a substantive measure. When the chairman took the votes, he was thoroughly prepared with proxies from all absent majority members. "The ranking minority member," Talcott says, "had no valid proxies because he could have no idea that such an important bill, or any bill, would ever be voted out with so little consideration."

This revolutionary scheme to hide the real figures of what the Administration is spending is now before the Rules Committee and is apt to become law in the very near future. Such is the hasty and irresponsible way the liberal Democratic majority is making laws for the American citizen.

Campaign Contributions

Columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson have devoted more than 30 columns thus far to allegations that Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) misused campaign contributions and accepted gifts from lobbyists and others interested in legislation. The facts of the matter are now being studied by the Senate Ethics Committee, but one thing is obvious.

While Pearson and Anderson express outrage over the alleged improprieties of Dodd, a tough anti-Communist—and these improprieties may well exist — they completely overlook the questionable practices of ultra-liberal lawmakers.

Reporter Richard Harwood of the Washington *Post* disclosed recently that numerous members of Congress are permitting lobbyists and other "friends" to subsidize their private and/or political lives. He pointed to the following cases, all ignored by Pearson and Anderson:

• Rep. Morris Udall (D.-Ariz.) recently accepted a $30,000 testimonial dinner gift to underwrite various office expenses and his travels back home.

• Indiana's six Democratic congressmen and two Democratic senators received subsidies averaging $1,-500 last year from the State Democratic Committee. The committee's main sources of revenue are a 2 per cent levy on the salaries of 14,000 Indiana state employes, and a four-cent tribute collected on every automobile license plate sold in the state.

• Rep. Paul J. Krebs (D.-N.J.) has set up the Paul J. Krebs Civic Association to collect funds for political purposes, including the purchase of tickets for "political, social and charitable affairs." Krebs is a former United Auto Workers international representative.

• During the past 12 months, at least two senators and seven House members have been subsidized in their travels by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. By a not-so-strange coincidence, the favored lawmakers vote a straight labor line. The subsidized officials are Representatives Richard Bolling (D.-Mo.), William M. Hungate (D.-Mo.), George Grider (D.-Tenn.), William R. Anderson (D.-Tenn.), Ken Hechler (D.-W. Va.), Ken Dyal (D.-Calif.) and Paul Krebs (D.-N.J.) and Senators Jennings Randloph (D.-W. Va.) and Ross Bass (D.-Tenn.).

From the Horse's Mouth

Communist experts in the Nation's Capital are closely studying a speech delivered by American Communist Henry Winston to the delegates at the 23rd Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union. Printed in the official Soviet party newspaper *Pravda* on April 3, Winston's talk has provoked much speculation.

Winston had some extraordinarily kind words for the "peace forces" in this country, specifically singling out for praise Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), "Nobel Prize winner Martin Luther King" and "congressman" Julian Bond, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Commitee official who was denied a seat in the Georgia legislature after endorsing a statement condemning America's "murderous" policy in Viet Nam.

Winston also lavished praise on "American women" who "were the first to raise high the banner of opposition to the militaristic course of the U.S.A. government policy." Women Strike for Peace is the leading women's "peace" organization in the United States.

Most significant, however, was Winston's claim that the Communist party, U.S.A., is "situated in the very center of these movements. . . ."

The American CP, Winston claimed, "acts as an initiator and an active participant in the widespread joint action by all strata of people now forming to fight for the cessation of war in Viet Nam. Communists occupy secure leading positions in the whirlwind of peoples' demonstrations against war, against economic sacrifices and political reaction. . . ."

• *Mayor John Lindsay's goal of a "Great Society" for New York City is already causing a backlash in the business community. As a result of Lindsay and his programs, businesses are quietly moving their plants out of the city.*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R.-Wis.) has helped to kill temporarily a second installment on the rent subsidy program. The House and Senate recently voted funds for the scheme in a supplemental appropriations bill, but Davis's amendment to block further funds for its operations next year was passed by the House Appropriations Committee last week. The second installment of the rent subsidy program was killed in the Appropriations Committee by a vote of all Republicans joined by at least 10 Democrats (appropriations hearings are not open to reporters). Democrats are trying desperately to reverse the committee's action. If the Davis amendment sticks, it means housing officials could spend $12 million on rent subsidies, but then have to close down.

DAVIS

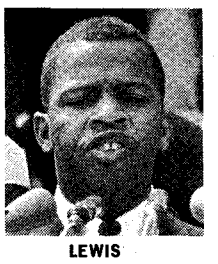
• *The city of Wauwatosa, Wis., has shocked official Washington by rejecting any and all federal "aid." Mayor Ervin A. Meier recently told United Press International it hasn't always been easy to turn down the money, but town fathers thus far have resisted all temptation. Meier said that Wauwatosa (pop. 60,000) has spurned offers of "I don't know how many billion dollars to develop our village area," explaining: "The majority of the citizens don't want the regulations that accompany federal money for redevelopment. We prefer to rely on a private developer." A year ago, Meier received a letter from Vice President Hubert Humphrey. "He wanted us to set up a federal youth job agency but I told him we weren't interested," the mayor recalls. "Every summer we employ 50 to 60 young people in our Civil Service Commission. We don't need a federal agency."*

• *Roll Call*, the newspaper of Capitol Hill, makes an interesting point about the U. S. Supreme Court and its recent reapportionment decisions. The court itself is malapportioned, notes the paper. Only three justices are from large urban areas—Earl Warren, born in Los Angeles, Tom Clark, from Dallas, and John M. Harlan, from Chicago. These three "could easily be outvoted by the six born in smaller cities," *Roll Call* noted. "It appears the court's big city representatives have less power than their rural cousins."

WARREN

• *The Democrats are thinking of running "Mr. Xerox" for governor of New York. He is Sol Linowitz, supposedly an ally of Robert Kennedy and the principal shareholder in the Xerox Corporation. Linowitz is a far-out liberal and made the decision to get his company to sponsor TV programs glorifying the United Nations.*

• Major civil rights groups are rallying behind the Communist-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in an effort to have the McCarran Act declared unconstitutional. More than a dozen groups and individuals—from CORE to Mrs. Cyrus Eaton—joined the clubs as co-plaintiffs in an action served on Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach and the Subversive Activities Control Board. The suit was filed to counter Katzenbach's move to force the clubs to register as a Communist front under the act. Other co-plaintiffs include the Rev. James Bevel, top aide to Dr. Martin Luther King; Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd; John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Frank Emspak of the Students for a Democratic Society, and Norman Thomas.


LEWIS

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Why Senator Fulbright Should Resign His Chairmanship

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Sen. J. William Fulbright once suggested that President Truman resign because he was at odds with Congress on foreign affairs. The senator could do his country a valuable service by resigning as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Arkansas Democrat, a former Rhodes scholar and university president, has never hidden his admiration for the British parliamentary system, with its heavy emphasis on "votes of confidence" for the government in power. Thus, the overwhelming Republican victory in the congressional elections of 1946 prompted Fulbright to suggest the President's resignation.

But there are better reasons than the senator's scholarly thesis of 20 years ago to justify his abdication. He is at great odds with the Democratic Administration on American policy in Asia (especially the war against Communist aggression in Viet Nam) and in Latin America (especially in the Dominican Republic). He has an almost perfect record of being wrong on the big issues affecting America's strategic interests in the cold war with communism.

He was wrong about Berlin and Cuba; he was wrong about Soviet intentions and the meaning of their "peaceful co-existence" phrase, about the use of American power during the Eisenhower Administration, the importance of world opinion, the reaction of Latin America, Asia and Africa to the blockade of Cuba.

Fulbright does not deserve the powerful forum afforded by his Senate chairmanship. The position gives too much weight in the capitals of the world, both East and West, to his theoretical, unrealistic pronouncements on foreign affairs.

It should never be forgotten that Fulbright's famous Senate speech poohpoohing the possible installation of missiles in Cuba was followed by Russia's bold placement of Soviet missiles in Cuba and the resultant collision-course crisis of 1962.

We cannot overlook the encouragement felt in Moscow, Peking, Hanoi and Havana over the senator's intellectual rampages against U.S. attempts to halt Communist actions in such areas as Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

We must not underestimate the frustration such actions engender among the governments supporting us in Southeast Asia and Latin America, nor the effect on the morale of U.S. soldiers fighting and dying in Viet Nam. They have to know that their discomfort and suffering have meaning, and the least they can expect is support from persons in important official positions at home.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright has a forum he doesn't deserve.

Space permits me to hit only the high spots of Fulbright's refusal or inability to accept our attempts to defend freedom against sworn enemies. His proposal for an accommodation with Red China and the neutralization of Southeast Asia is as ridiculous as it is impossible. It is nothing more than a carefully phrased academic proposal for U.S. surrender to the militant communism of Peking. It assumes that Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh will turn docile and conciliatory if we only ask them to sit down and "reason together."

Maybe the senator never reads Red China's flat refusals to cooperate in even the most insignificant relations, such as the exchange of scholars. Maybe he believes they don't mean what they say. Yale Prof. David Nelson Rowe pointed out before Fulbright's committee that this same argument was used in reference to *Mein Kampf* by many intellectuals who didn't want to believe in the realism of Adolf Hitler.

Fulbright's resignation could result in nothing but good for the American people, both at home and in Viet Nam.

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Most of Africa Is Not Ready For 'One Man, One Vote' Rule

By ALICE WIDENER

Johannesburg, South Africa:—Politically, it is immensely instructive to take a 12-hour jet flight and travel nearly 8,000 miles from Athens, Greece to Leopoldville in the Congo, and then to Johannesburg, South Africa. One goes literally from the seat of our Western civilization to a primitive tribal place and then to a typical 20th Century urban center.

The journey forces a traveler to recognize a main fact of human society—the enormous effort man has made over the aeons to lift himself out of the total servitude to his own animal nature and to achieve a little control over his earthly habitat.

My own overriding impression from the trip is that if the peoples of the relatively advanced nations do not become immune to infectiously misleading notions presented by theorists as facts, and to fantastic, unworkable schemes palmed off by demagogues as political and social feasibilities, then it is quite likely the advanced nations will destroy themselves.

Perhaps it is necessary to behold the earth from thousands of feet above it to gain some realistic perspective of present-day human affairs. At any rate, I gained new perspectives looking down at the gleaming white cities and towns of Greece and its islands, then at the poisonous green, sulphuric yellow wastelands of the Congo, and finally at the orderly farms, straight roads and developed territory of South Africa.

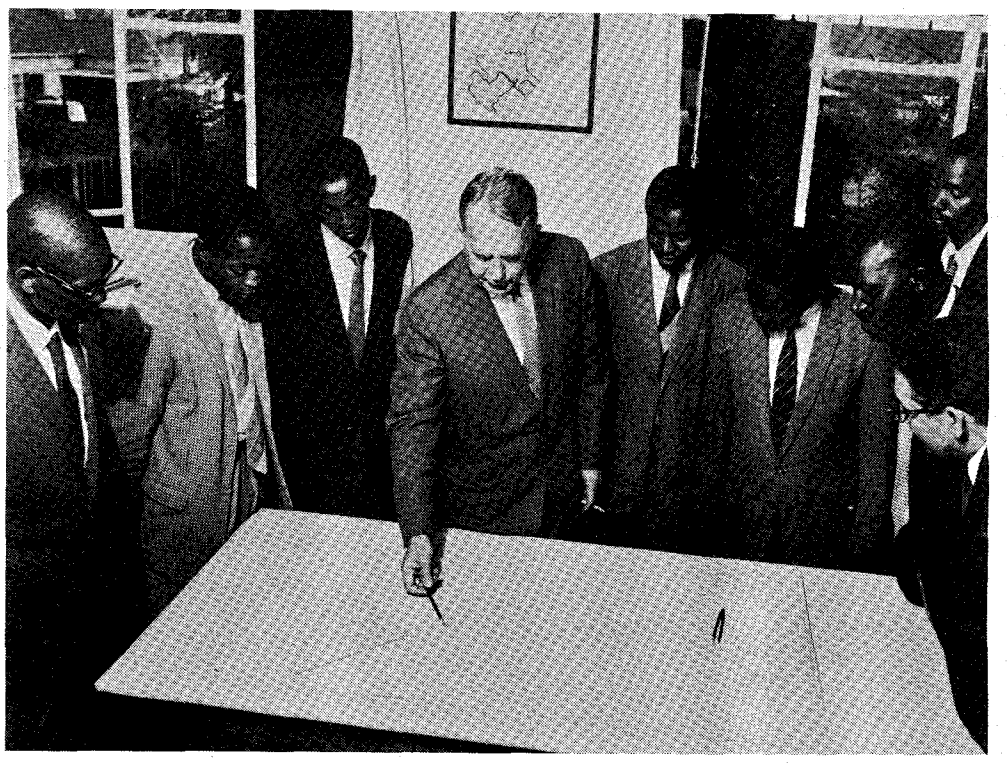
It is enough to note the differences between the airports at Athens, Leopoldville and Johannesburg to appreciate the brilliance of Voltaire, who scoffed at "two-cents-a-sheet intellectuals" devising plans to rule the universe while unable to govern themselves or their own families, and of Sir James Frazer, great student of primitive and ancient societies who recognized the fact that our Western civilization is but the thinnest veneer, laid painfully and very slowly, over a solid layer of savagery.

An hour and a half spent in the transit passengers' waiting room at Leopoldville airport is time enough to evaluate the terrible tragedy that occurred in the Congo and to become aware of the advanced nations' utter folly in supporting U.N. policy there.

Passengers can observe the deterioration of the airport, the lethargy of the Congolese, the dirt and pitiful inefficiency. Two American business executives from Chicago told me the change for the worse at Leopoldville airport in the last two years is striking. "Looks like that runway won't last much longer," they observed. I had the feeling, in the suffocating, humid heat, that eventually the airfield and airport building will sink into primeval mud.

How did the Belgians ever have the fortitude to settle in the Congo and create huge industries, railroads and other installations there? To believe that the Congolese are capable of achieving a century of progress in a decade—as they and other tribal peoples were assured by the late Adlai Stevenson and other U.N. diplomats—is to believe that a newborn infant can get up from a cradle to pilot a space ship.

As we stood at a big window and watched airfield operations, I grew extremely angry, thinking of the taxes we Americans pay for alleged help to backward nations, while our own country is in such dire need of major improvements. It made me sick to think of the millions of dollars we spent on the evil U.N. operations in the Congo. It wrecked the Congolese and inflicted untold horrors on them and the Europeans in their land.



South Africa has made considerable progress in helping black Africans help themselves. Here, South African officials train students to administer the Transkei territory of the country.

After arrival at Johannesburg airport, I took an automobile ride to Pretoria, seat of the South African government. There is almost nothing in sight during the hour-long trip to make an American feel away from home. All the familiar aspects of our own development are present. Pretoria looks almost exactly like Indianapolis. The government buildings remind an American of those in Albany or Sacramento.

People in the government offices were calm and efficient, though a so-called world crisis was taking place over shipments of oil to Rhodesia. At dinner that evening, with Afrikaans and English speaking South Africans, the coolly civilized discussion was about inflammatory issues. There is no doubt that South Africans support their government, as their recent overwhelming vote showed.

Are we Americans going to go along with U.N. policies that will eventually Congolize (if I may coin a verb) the backward nations and disrupt the advanced ones? We had better think twice and thrice before we embark on grandiose schemes to create a "Great Society" in nations whose tribes are thousands of years behind our own times while we ourselves are only in the early stages of our potential development.

If "one man, one vote" were to prevail in Rhodesia, Mozambique, South Africa and Southwest Africa, then the entire sub-continent of Africa would go the way of the Congo—into chaos and steady deterioration. The same thing would happen, relatively speaking, if we were to give the government of Arizona to the Indians living on reservations there. No civilized person has any animosity toward the Indians. But they simply couldn't run Arizona now.

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OUR MEN?—Communists have been charging that the Central Intelligence Agency is to blame for swinging the tide in Indonesia from the Red world to the free world. If this is true or not remains to be seen. If it is, the CIA deserves a raise in pay.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

□ □ □

REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N.Y.) has assailed the "honor system" for welfare recipients proposed by New York City Welfare Commissioner Mitchell Ginsberg. Calling the plan, which would make applicants eligible for aid without investigation, a result of "bleeding heart sociology gone mad," Fino introduced legislation that would deprive any city of federal welfare aid if it does not investigate applicants.

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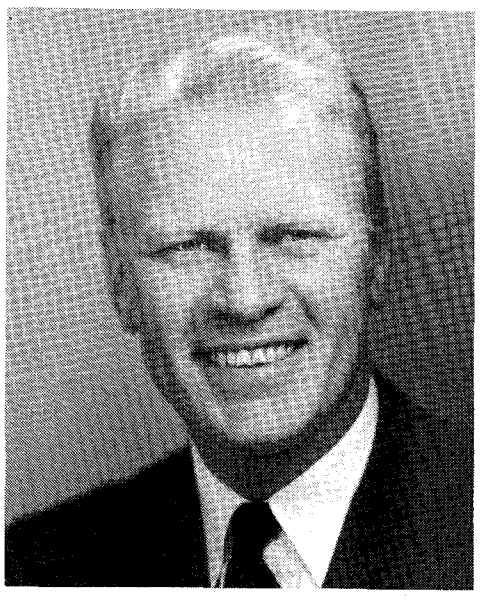

Rep. Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) has accused Defense Secretary Robert McNamara of "shocking mismanagement" of the war in Viet Nam.

Sec. McNamara's Own Testimony Confirms Mismanagement Charges

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

In his recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara not only confirmed Congressman Gerald R. Ford's charges of "shocking mismanagement" of the department, but unwittingly explained the cause of that mismanagement. However, his admissions were so buried in a torrent of self-justification that they escaped the notice of the committee and the public.

Mr. McNamara likened the problem of supplying military forces in combat to the problem of supplying industrial manufacturing operations. He pointed out that industrial operations are not managed to exclude all shortages; it is economical to make adjustments as shortages occur rather than to carry heavy stocks of all materials and components. He stated emphatically his determination to manage the Viet Nam war so that we shall not, at the end, have big surplus stocks as we had at the end of World War II.

Plausible, isn't it? But this self-indictment is alone enough to warrant Secretary McNamara's dismissal. It is incredible that any man could serve as secretary of defense for five years and remain so profoundly ignorant of the fundamental realities of war.

His analogy with industrial operations is totally false. Of course you can plan an automobile assembly line for maximum efficiency and risk occasional interruptions when you know the cost of emergency supply measures required to restore operations. You can do this because the factors affecting operations are generally under your control.

But in war you deal with an enemy who is not under your control. Your needs are determined primarily by his decisions, not your own. If you are not prepared for decisions on his part which will be most damaging to you, then you risk defeat. If you prudently prepare for the worst, as our planners did in World War II, and make a sudden breakthrough to peace with an atomic bomb, of course you will have large surpluses.

For five years Secretary McNamara has been undersupplying our fighting men in Viet Nam because he has made false assumptions about what the enemy would so. He has misled the President and the American people with ill-considered economies even as North Viet Nam was intensifying its war effort. He has tried to cover up his mistakes by drawing on stocks provided for other forces and other purposes. He has delayed starting new munitions production in the vain hope that it would not be needed.

"You can't have a bomb shortage when you've got 61,000 tons in inventory," he said. We have had shortages, despite the inventory, and Mr. McNamara knows it perfectly well. We have lacked the bombs required for assigned missions, and it is irrelevant that we had large stocks of other weapons.

An interruption of your automobile assembly line may cost you some dollars. But when men going into combat don't have the right weapons, you can't ask the enemy to stop the war. Then our men must pay with their lives for the dollars Secretary McNamara has "saved" in his zeal to avoid post-war surpluses.

Mr. McNamara has surrounded himself with statistical theoreticians who know nothing of war. He has arrogantly dismissed the knowledge and experience of professional military men who are trained for war. He has performed so ineptly as secretary of defense that the President should return him to the Ford Motor Co., which seemed to value his services.

We have troubles in Viet Nam, but what would happen if we tried to fight a major war from the McNamara premises? When will Congress penetrate the statistical fog and realize that this man is jeopardizing our national security? If Congressman Ford had really done his homework, he would not have suggested that Robert S. McNamara be continued as secretary of defense.

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VICIOUS CYCLE—A "great feeling of restlessness" among the American people is being created by "excessive federal spending, excessive federal control and excessive federal welfarism," according to Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.). These excesses together create a vicious cycle, Quie said. "The federal welfarism of the anti-poverty program has created huge bureaucratic salaries. These contribute to excessive federal spending. Excessive federal spending creates tighter controls on the farmers in an attempt to head off inflation. Tighter controls on the farmers create more rural poverty. It is a vicious cycle."

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IT WAS EASY—Income tax man: "Now, you put down on this return that you took in only $3,000 and you paid out $4,000. How is that possible?" Taxpayer: "Easy. The government does it all the time."—By Johnny Morgan in *Parade* magazine.

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

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WASHINGTON AND LEE, by Holmes Alexander (Western Islands, 114 pages, $3).

This thin volume provides an evening of delightful reading. No more contrasting personalities could be juxtaposed than these two great sons of Virginia; Washington, vain, ambitious, ruthlessly competitive, given to fits of cold rage and not above an occasional indiscreet flirtation; Lee epitomizing the gentleman, the captive of neither ideology nor emotion, chivalrous, puritanical and riddled by self-doubt. In a word, one temperamentally suited to the rigors of leadership and battle, the other lacking the instinctive will-to-power that has distinguished successful leaders throughout history.

From early youth Washington tried to satisfy his insatiable appetite for wealth, power and recognition. Without the benefit of formal military instruction he became a superb tactician, earning the admiration of so brilliant a battlefield genius as Frederick the Great. Again and again when the Continental Army lay beaten, its ranks in miserable disarray, half-starved and ill equipped, the inspiration of Washington would invariably revive the will to win among his ragged rank and file.

And when the outlook became hopeless, with Congress speaking of impending defeat and officers and men deserting by the score, Washington, instead of yielding, chose to **attack**. This tenacious refusal even to entertain the concept of defeat became the spirit of the revolution; Washington was its physical embodiment. With that spirit making up for all that was lacking in terms of men and material, the most unlikely army ever assembled routed one of the most magnificent imperial armies ever fielded.

Lee, a brilliant scholar, was also one of the ablest military minds of his epoch. What he lacked was Washington's personal and professional aggressiveness and the indomitable will to win. How the game was played mattered to Lee more than the winning, a fine attitude for gin rummy but hardly one suitable for the battlefield. When he commanded the army of the Confederacy which, incidentally, faced far more favorable odds than those which confronted the Continental armies, Lee's failure to capitalize on the mistakes of the Union forces and his unwillingness to seize the initiative made inevitable the disaster at Gettysburg. Lee's campaigns were always marked by a certain attitude of charity for the enemy and by a certain vacillation. That electric quality, the will to win, is what marked Washington a winner and Lee a loser.

What Mr. Alexander might have pointed out, but charitably refrained from doing, is in Lee's failure there are lessons for America today.

THE BOLSHEVIK INVASION OF THE WEST, by Louis Budenz (The Bookmailer, 270 pages, $6).

Louis Budenz, long a top-level American Communist and editor of the **Daily Worker**, was one of the first and certainly one of the most courageous defectors from communism. The author of the classic **Techniques of Communism** and **Men Without Faces**, he now contributes another valuable work to anti-Communist literature.

It has not escaped his notice that this Republic seems bent on a suicide course, a phenomenon apparent to all but the most myopic observers of the political scene. Budenz believes, with more optimism than some, that the nation can be awakened and revitalized, and he offers constructive suggestions to that end.

The Story of Two Headlines

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The American Civil Liberties Union is one of those organizations that are super-concerned with the rights of the individual. There are times when its concern for law seems self-defeating, times when the ACLU seems to be using law as a weapon to destroy the orderly concept of law. By reading into the law paradoxes and contradictions, the structure of civil authority is undermined.

The conflict of civil liberties with civil power bespeaks the condition of man. Every writer on political science since Aristotle has agreed that some restraint on individual action is necessary to protect the rights of all the other citizens, both individually and as a community.

Some have sought to work to an ideal state where restraint is not necessary. Such men are either utopians or anarchists; they may even be sincere fellows. But those who want to apply the rules of anarchy, even philosophical anarchy, in the present state of society are deeply subversive of reasonable order.

These thoughts are prompted by two headlines, which, in the rush of getting to press, recently appeared right next to each other, over two separate stories in the Chicago *Sun Times*:

ACLU PROTESTS MASS SEARCHES OF PUPILS

And then, immediately below it:

PUPIL STABBED IN SCHOOL: SECOND KNIFED ON STREET

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It Takes Specialists?

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Federal aid to education has grown so immense that educators are said to need the help of consultants.

That's the business of a New Jersey firm called Educational Aid Associates, Inc. With computers, up-to-date manuals and visiting specialists, it shows local school officials how to get and spend federal aid. Its fees, of course, come from the taxpayers.

The new consulting firm announces its primary service as:

"Step-by-step guidance in the formulation of individual educational projects to meet the provisions of the complex Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and other federal aid-to-education programs."

Which is another way of saying that federal aid to education is too complicated for school boards and local school administrators to understand.

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Walter Reuther's New Plan:

Two Full Vacations a Year at Company Expense

By VICTOR RIESEL

It's not an ulcer which keeps Walter Reuther from smoking, drinking or carousing. It's principle. He hates to waste anything, including time. He runs a tight union—now worth over $68 million. And in about a year it will have a strike fund topping $60 million.

Sometime in September 1967 his auto and aerospace union will be set for battle with the car makers. Problem is—what to fight for? There's always money. But it isn't everything.

Reuther and his colleagues have their strategems—and these headlines of '67 will be previewed shortly at the union's constitutional convention.

There in the Convention Arena of Long Beach, Calif., the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers will inscribe on its banners a slogan calling for two fully paid vacations a year.

This will be the demand for a fifth season—the usual four and a 10-day Christmas-New Year's holiday. As the auto union leaders see it, the auto companies will shut down during the fifth season.

The reckoning is simple.

Now the auto workers get the day before Christmas and the one before New Year's as paid holidays. This gives them four days. If the union can convince the manufacturers to grant another "three or four days," a million employes could take to the roads for sunshine or skiing or just relaxing.

All this would not affect the usual two to four-weeks' vacation of the good old summertime.

Of course, Reuther and Co. will have to do some tall convincing. But history has it that his record tops all the others.

It will all be spelled out with considerable rhetoric on the convention floor not long after the delegates are called to order on May 16.

The men of Reuther's world are older now than they were when they marched in and "sat-in" almost three decades ago. They aren't the playboys they were when their leaders warned delegates not to drop water-filled paper bags out of hotel windows lest they "kill other delegates or human beings."

And the younger men are more sedate business types. They go to these conventions to argue about pensions and early retirement and security—and not to caucus about who will be their president and what to do with their left-wingers.

Their president will be Walter Reuther, now hurrying towards his '60s, as are many of his colleagues.

This will be their 20th Constitutional Convention, and they will amend their charter magnanimously, not so much to pave the way for the fight for higher wages, but for longer leisure time. This means earlier retirement as well as two vacations a year.

It will all be set down in a broad "collective bargaining" resolution, presaging the fight on the Big Three auto companies—a struggle which soon enough will be upon us and the White House. Arguments will be made for earlier retirement so that a man can eventually quit work at 50 or 55 at $100 a week or more for life.

The convention will be called upon to create labor's first constitutional Senior Citizen Department. This will be not merely a social club. This will require structural changes in the union and its constitution. It will be an official department.

Its members will stay in the union. They will have the right to attend local meetings and vote just as though they had not retired. Their dues will be a dollar a month—if they wish to pay.

The impact on the power structure will be significant after a decade as their numbers increase. Their effect on policy will be obvious. The elders will be in balance with the younger people—and after a while perhaps outweigh the youth in the high councils.

And another element is coming into its own.

Though Walter Reuther is notorious inside labor for his devotion to wife and family, there is a woman in his future. The UAW's high command will be revamped so that 170,000 lady members can get representation on the national Executive Board for the first time. She will be a member-at-large of the high council.

Walter Reuther's auto union will also push for retirement at 50 or 55.

Some bright chap said quietly the other day, now maybe somebody will out-talk "him."

Mark well these developments. They will set precedents. It's a new era. What was, was. Reuther realizes his once-new unionism is of the fashion of long skirts. So he's restyling it.

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'Free' Attorneys Gimmick Spreads to Indianapolis

From the Indianapolis *Star*

A battery of "free" attorneys for low-income Indianapolis families could be the next local raid on the magic, boundless cornucopia of federal tax money. As planned, it would cost something like a half-million dollars a year at the start.

In the fashion of various "Great Society" gimmicks, it would have a director at $17,500 a year and an assistant at $15,000, in this way eliminating two cases of poverty at the top level.

It also would employ 15 staff attorneys. Some of them would help man five neighborhood offices in so-called poverty areas. These would make $10,000 a year, which is not a bad wage for youngsters fresh out of law school and is certainly less risky than hanging out a shingle and subjecting oneself to the hazards of open competition.

What is wrong with the idea?

Indianapolis has had a Legal Aid Society for the last 25 years. It is locally controlled and locally financed, through the United Fund, the Indianapolis Foundation and the Indianapolis Bar Association.

It is made up of one executive attorney who makes top decisions and two-full time staff attorneys. It can handle a case load of approximately 4,000 persons a year. Its annual budget is $38,000 to $40,000.

The Legal Aid Society has never turned anyone away. Its case load is heavy, but it is capable of being expanded to handle a far greater load. The attorneys on its staff are hard-working and competent. They are also underpaid if the proposal for salaries in the projected Legal Service Organization is any measuring stick.

The function of the existing Legal Aid Society and the proposed federally, or taxpayer-financed, LSO, are almost identical. Chiefly, the aim is to advise low-income individuals of their rights and alternatives when they are embroiled in civil or criminal law actions or are victims of wrongs which may be undone through legal action.

Indianapolis Legal Aid does not handle fee-generating cases. It does not represent defendants in criminal cases. But it does advise criminal case defendants of their rights of bail bond and their right to representation by a public defender. It defends but does not prosecute in mortgage foreclosure and landlord eviction cases—before judgment is returned. It offers help in all stages of such cases.

The Indianapolis Legal Aid Society is considering a three-year pilot project to study the possible need for representation of individuals in misdemeanor cases. Its attorneys now examine misdemeanor and felony cases and, if the individuals have no funds, advise them of their legal rights, telling them where to go and what to do.

To create a new and costly federally financed legal advice organization in direct competition with the sound and time-tested Indianapolis Legal Aid Society does not make good sense.

To set up such an organization is simply to form one more federal bureau in a city that has had its fill of bureaucracy. In spite of all of the safeguards against federal control that could be invented, the men who control the purse-strings are the men who run the show in all government, as in business and all other enterprise.

A reasonable alternative to this new pork barrel, federalized legal aid operation would be expansion of the existing Legal Aid Society through private funds which are available.

There is little doubt that this would solve the entire problem in all of its ramifications at a fraction of what the proposed legal aid pork barrel would cost.

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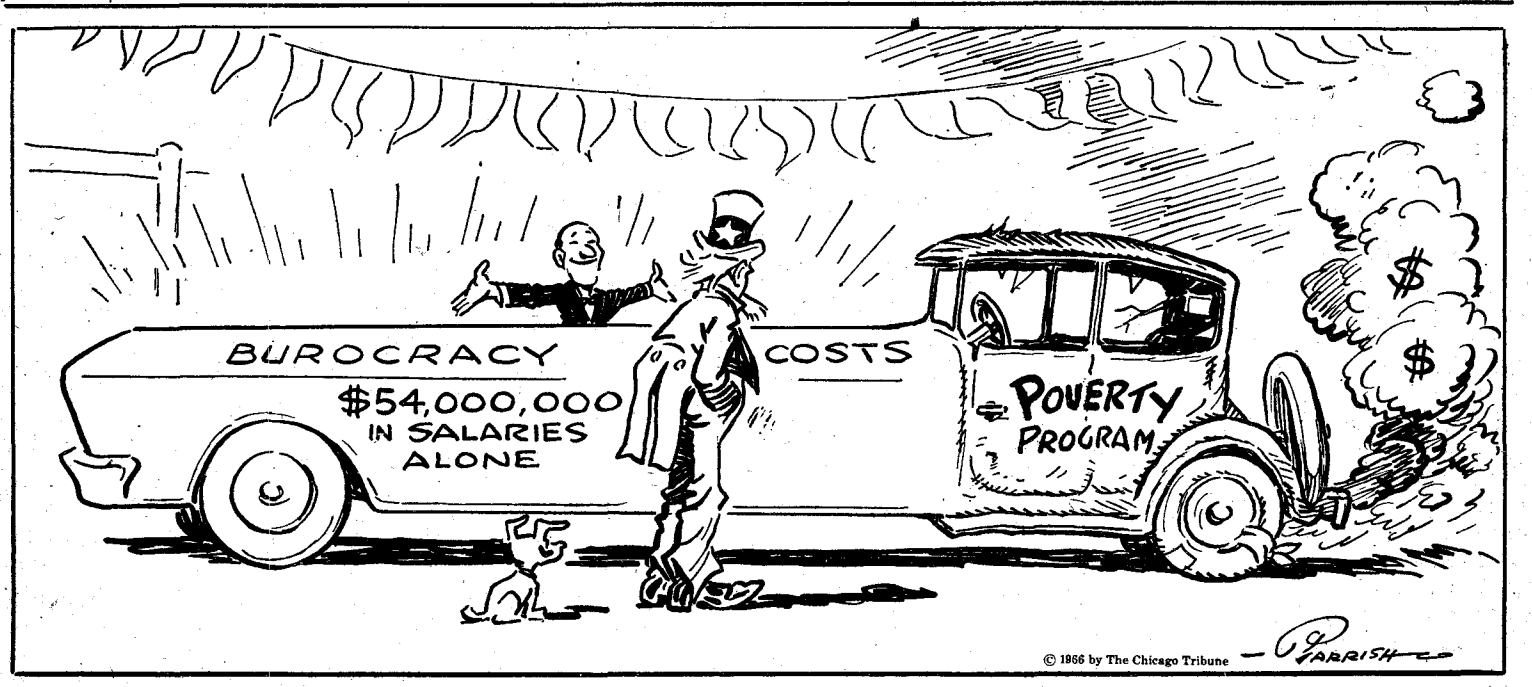
COLUMNIST ARTHUR KROCK sharply rapped the House Republican leadership recently for defaulting on a promise to oppose "Great Society" spending programs. On April 5, Minority Leader Gerald Ford (Mich.) and Conference Chairman Melvin Laird (Wis.) announced the GOP would as a matter of policy introduce an amendment to each Johnson appropriation, cutting it 5 per cent, then last week, Rep. Frank Bow (R.-Ohio) ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, announced that the GOP would make no attempt to cut the Department of Agriculture budget. This move was an obvious attempt to curry farm state voters. Said columnist Krock: "A broader effect of the exception . . . is that once again the Republicans have diluted a promising party issue against the Democratic Administration—in this instance, 'Great Society' spending as the fundamental source of inflation."

IT WAS BUILT FOR POWER



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What Is the Constitutional Foundation For Proposed Federal 'Fair Housing' Law?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

There was a time, and not so very long ago, when the drafters of major bills in the House and Senate went to some trouble to spell out the constitutional basis for their proposals. It seemed important, in those days, to preserve the old doctrines—that ours is a government of delegated and enumerated powers, and that the authority vested in the Congress is a limited authority.

Thus, when the Congress undertook to legislate in certain fields of public welfare and public morals, men took care to lay a solid foundation. The Comstock Act and its successors were based in the power "to establish post offices and post-roads." The first public housing laws, oddly enough, in theory were an extension of the power "to raise and support armies." Laws governing child labor, minimum wages and the access of all men to places of public accommodation were predicated upon the power "to regulate commerce among the several states."

In those antediluvian days, the general welfare clause was not regarded as a catch-all grant of power to the Congress to adopt whatever laws it pleased. The idea was rather that the ancient principles—federalism and separation of powers—still had some meaning, and that the 10th Amendment was not to be ignored.

Those days are gone forever. It is a fair measure of their passing to read the text of Title IV of the "Civil Rights Act of 1966" just sent to the Hill by Mr. Johnson. This is the "fair housing" section of the bill. Neither in the bill itself, nor in the accompanying analysis provided by Atty. Gen. Katzenbach, is there so much as a single line that attempts to lay a constitutional foundation for this proposed legislation.

This title begins with a positive statement: "It is the policy of the United States to prevent, and the right of every person to be protected against, discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in the purchase, rental, lease, financing, use and occupancy of housing throughout the nation."

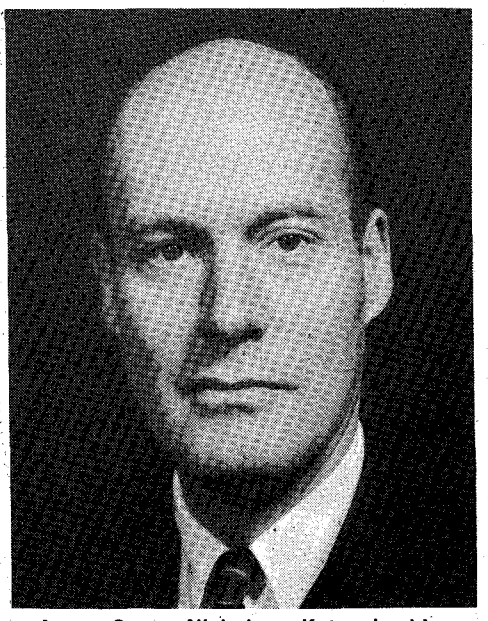
Now, assuming that this is a splendid national policy, the man who clings to the doctrine of limited power still feels compelled to raise the question: How did it get to be the business of the U.S. Congress to define such a policy and to write it into law? Title IV is not predicated upon the commerce clause. It is not predicated upon a federal interest in various programs of loans and mortgage insurance. It has nothing to do with the power delegated to Congress under the 14th Amendment.

This is a statute that springs, like Athena, straight from the brow of Mr. Katzenbach:

"It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee . . . or other person having the authority to sell, rent, lease, or manage a dwelling, or for any person who is a real estate broker or salesman, or employe or agent of a real estate broker or salesman—

"(a) To refuse to sell, rent, or lease, refuse to negotiate for the sale, rental, or lease of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Even those who are most dedicated to the cause of the American Negro owe it to themselves to ponder the new ventures in constitutional law on which the Johnson Administration is here embarked.



Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach's analysis of the new bill contains not one line attempting to provide constitutional basis for a federal "fair housing" measure.

Just two years ago, when the controversial "public accommodations" section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was pending, Mr. Katzenbach thought it of great importance to lay a constitutional foundation. The original bill contained a long preamble reciting various findings of fact under the commerce clause.

Some vestige of this venerable custom may be seen even in the bill just introduced last week. The section dealing with federal juries is based upon Article III and on the 5th and 6th Amendments. The section dealing with state juries, Mr. Katzenbach advises, "is based on the power of Congress to enforce the 14th Amendment by appropriate legislation."

But when it comes to writing a federal statute making it unlawful for any person "to refuse to sell" his home by reason of racial prejudice, the attorney general is remarkably silent. If no enumerated or delegated power exists, perhaps he will invent one.

One of the great principles of American government is that ours is a government based upon law, and especially upon a written supreme law of the land. We have not accepted the view that a desirable end may be reached by dubious means. If it has now become desirable to upset the old laws of contract, which balanced a right to buy with a right not to sell, the Congress has a high obligation to proceed to that goal by lawful ways.

Granted that racial prejudice is a bad thing. Until this moment, such prejudice has been regarded as "unlawful" only when it is manifested in some way that the Congress may lawfully reach—in commerce, or in voting, or in jury selection, or in prohibitions upon state action. Title IV of the pending bill adds new dimensions to the arm of federal power; it is an arm that gets longer all the time.

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LBJ's New Batch of 'Civil Rights'

No matter how much is offered, it is never enough

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Members of Congress are questioning the timing of President Johnson's latest proposals for laws on "civil rights," unveiled at a White House conference of approving Negro spokesmen. The principal goals of the bill are to remove "discrimination" in the sale, rental and financing of all dwelling units and to effect racial mixes on juries.

But that is not all. Federal criminal statutes would be revised to protect civil rights workers against violence. A provision of the section on housing would allow courts to award damages up to $500 to aggrieved persons charging "discrimination."

This idea hints at a broad extension of the same principle, as demanded by "rights" leaders—namely, cash indemnification of persons injured in racially motivated violence. These spokesmen also seek authority to take jurisdiction over state crimes away from state courts and transfer it to federal courts.

The pattern suggests that, no matter how much is offered, it is never enough. A civil rights bill is an annual feature on the legislative agenda, and what Congress chooses to overlook the Supreme Court can be expected to legislate judicially.

While all of this is justified in the name of "integration" or "desegregation," we have the suspicion that the politicians' efforts are really achieving an opposite effect. They tend to isolate racial minorities from the body of their fellow citizens by acting on the principle that they must, in all matters, receive special and, usually, preferential treatment.

The current philosophy in this particular is greatly at variance with the outlook enunciated by an earlier Supreme Court, which observed, "When a man has emerged from slavery, and by the aid of beneficent legislation has shaken off the inseparable concomitants of that state, there must be some stage in the progress of his elevation when he takes the rank of a mere citizen and ceases to be a special favorite of the laws and when his rights, as a citizen or a man, are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected."

But, as Lyndon Johnson and the liberals know, there is no political medicine in that. Equality, in their view, means something more than what is equal, and so requires a separate treatment. Thus a new political definition of the old doctrine of "separate but equal" emerges, and that concept is given a new lease on life.

The assumption in Congress is that Mr. Johnson stalled for three months before opening up his new bundle for strategic reasons. First, by offering a new batch of "rights," he hopes to collect at the polls in November. But also, by deferring his message, he has made it virtually certain that his proposed legislation will not be passed in the remaining months of this session of Congress. In that way he will avoid alienating voters who are getting a little tired of special enticements to voting blocs.

The Democrats seem to have read the script in this light, for they are already busy preparing their defenses against the charge that they want a publicity benefit without real action. Their line is the time-honored rationale that the Republicans will be to blame if Congress drags its feet. This is intended to minimize the fact that Southern Democrats in solid phalanx will fight the bill. So the usual elements of hypocrisy in dealing with civil rights are more visible than ever in the Administration's maneuvering.

130-Hour Week

From the Anaheim (Calif.) *Bulletin*

Mr. John Kaiser started in the grocery business in Los Angeles as a box boy in 1938. Afterward he moved up to the management level of a chain. Four years ago, at the age of 41, he decided to go into business for himself. He purchased a small grocery at the corner of Broadway and Lemon Streets in Anaheim.

After three years of operation, the business seemed to be moving along satisfactorily, Mr. Kaiser purchased a larger grocery at the corner of Olive and Lincoln Streets in Anaheim. With the help of his wife, he now operates both establishments.

The Kaisers have a daughter in Marywood High School, a son in the University of San Francisco, and a younger son in junior high. Trade continues to be good at both stores. Mr. Kaiser puts in about 80 hours of work a week to keep it so. His wife puts in 50 hours.

Approximately three weeks ago this writer happened to glance out the window which overlooks the parking lot of Mr. Kaiser's store. He saw four nattily attired men get out of a car. When they reached the sidewalk, the quartet raised large placards that were nailed to a stick. The placards stated, "Please do not patronize, this is to apprise the public that Kaiser's Market does not have a contract with or employ members of Retail Clerks Union 324."

A few days after the pickets had dismounted, we drifted into the Olive Street store to chat with Mr. Kaiser. He observed that the picketing commenced before the union even approached him to ask for a contract or for the employment of the local's members. As a matter of fact, to date there has been only one contact between the store and the union office and that was initiated by the grocer himself.

Now then, Local 324 is no insignificant group. It has upwards of 10,000 members in Orange County. Its annual budget exceeds $1 million. Its chief executive officer, Mr. Arthur Berlands, has worked up to a salary of $600 a week, drives a very respectable automobile that the members provide for him, and has an expense account.

Since Local 324's executive board is dominated by office employes who are directly responsible to Mr. Berlands for their paychecks, it can be seen that for all practical purposes Mr. Berlands owns the local. In effect, therefore, he is in business for himself; the business of "persuading" employers to sign a contract with him wherein the local collects a sum of money in proportion to the payroll.

In exchange for such a contract, when agreed to, it is understood that Mr. Berlands will not attempt to dissuade customers from entering a store or publicly harass the proprietor.

This is not business in the true sense of the word, because true business always is a voluntary exchange, free of coercion. Nevertheless, it is a kind of undertaking, and Mr. Berlands effectively controls the coercive end of it.

The pickets continue to walk at Kaiser's two little stores, and every step they take pounds home a question. Which party to this episode is entitled to regard—the $600-a-week union executive or the Kaiser family that works 130 hours a week to earn a living and to put their children through school?

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JUST ASK 'EM—NBC plans to run a TV program called "Lyndon Johnson's Texas." And if you don't think it's Lyndon Johnson's Texas, just ask those people who are trying to hold onto their land.

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MISSION '66 PREMIUMS

(See page 16)

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Should We Declare War on North Viet Nam?

By TED LEWIS in the New York *Daily News*

The Administration has now submitted to Congress, through Defense Secretary McNamara, its case against a formal declaration of war on North Viet Nam.

This is an amazing document, for it finds absolutely no advantage in formalizing the fact that we are now deeply engaged in a war against Communist aggression.

The Administration knows full well that this isn't true, that there would be certain advantages in a declaration of war, even if in its opinion there are more disadvantages.

Why then doesn't this important state paper give an honest "freedom of information" estimate of the case both for and against a war declaration? The answer should be obvious—for policy reasons the Administration doesn't dare mention any desirable elements in a war declaration.

Such a declaration, for example, would, in effect, require President Johnson to abandon his "guns and butter" philosophy.

It would mean that the nation would have to go on a limited war economy, in which "Great Society" spending would be sacrificed, budget frugality practiced and standby price and wage controls considered.

A case could also be made that under such circumstances the economic boom, with its inflationary dangers, could be better controlled than through the President's present "jawbone" technique.

We can think also of a few specific, and less controversial, blessings from a declaration of war. The persistent critics of our involvement in Viet Nam would be silenced. This historically happens once there is a formal war commitment.

Among the minor blessings would be an end to the distasteful whirling dervishes of the frug and watusi who whoop it up at White House and embassy receptions in Washington just as if we are all enjoying "peace in our time" while GIs are dying daily in Southeast Asia.

Possibly best of all, a declaration of war would put an end to the incessant argument over whether our present war effort can or cannot be carried out on a business-as-usual-at-home basis.

In this connection, we are reminded of questions put to McNamara a few weeks ago at a closed session of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Me.) wanted to know whether McNamara favored "conscription, wartime controls and increased taxes backing up the war effort at this time."

No, McNamara did not. Neither did he have any knowledge as to whether "the President will withhold such recommendations for such action until after the election."

Later, before the same committee, McNamara produced the Administration's position statement opposing a declaration of war. He happened to have it handy when Sen. Milton R. Young (R.-N.D.) asked bluntly: "Why don't we declare war on North Viet Nam?"

This document had all the earmarks of being drafted inside the State Department, approved by the White House, then passed on to McNamara for presentation to Congress.

It was worded in that heavy stilted language that meets the gobbledygook requirements of bureaucracy. Six reasons were set forth why a declaration of war "seems undesirable" from the international standpoint. Two reasons were given as to why it would be undesirable from the domestic point of view.

Point No. 3 in the list of international disadvantages was a lulu. It went like this:

"On balance, a declaration of war—which would be the first since the signing of the U.N. Charter—would significantly reduce the flexibility of the United States to seek a solution among extremely complex factors and reduce the chances that our adversary will take a reasoned approach to a solution, when U.S. policy from the beginning has attempted to avoid closing off any possible avenue of resolution and to make the North Vietnamese more rather than less rational in the situation."

Come again! Hasn't U.S. policy so far miserably failed in the effort to make the North Vietnamese "more rather than less rational"?

Another listed reason was that "to declare war would add a new psychological element to the international situation, since in this century declarations of war have come to imply dedication to the total destruction of the enemy."

This historical reference is of questionable veracity. The "unconditional surrender" insistence did not develop firmly until World War II. The Boer War, the Japanese-Russian conflict and virtually all limited wars early in this century never carried the implication of any "dedication to the total destruction of the enemy."

There was a cautious sidestepping of the issues under the listing of "domestic considerations" which make a declaration undesirable.

The first point made was that the President has plenty of legal authority now to commit troops to Viet Nam without seeking approval from Congress. The other was that LBJ has sufficient emergency authority to carry on the present undeclared war effectively.

The Administration's case against a declaration of war would have been much stronger if McNamara had answered a question put by Sen. Richard Russell (D.-Ga.).

Russell said he thought McNamara should state whether there were any treaties among Hanoi, Peking and Moscow "that would bring Russia and China into the war automatically upon a declaration of war." McNamara wouldn't answer that one on the record.

The argument over declaring war is complex, but not to the Administration. In an important state paper, the Administration finds absolutely no advantage in such a declaration.

Unemployment Down, Gov't. Worries

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

As every good Keynesian and post-Keynesian knows, full employment is the sacred cow of modern economic theory. In that distant tomorrow when everybody able to work has a productive job and is working toward a better one, the standard of living will zoom, the welfare rolls will wither away, the streets will be paved with gold. Maybe even the gaps in the Interstate Highway System will be closed.

But meanwhile there has to be an "interim goal," the economists say. Since full employment is an ideal, 4 per cent unemployment is such a goal—or it was until a few weeks ago.

Through most of last year, when the rate of joblessness was dropping about one-tenth of 1 per cent a month, each new statistic was greeted with hosannahs by the Department of Labor. And in January of this year, the "interim goal" was reached—4 per cent.

The percentage kept on going down. In February, it was 3.7 per cent out of jobs. Wasn't this wonderful? Well, no, said the Labor Department boys. It was a sign of a shrinking labor market. This would mean higher wages and bidding among employers for the men and women available. And this would mean higher prices and—oh horrid word, inflation!

When the March labor statistics came out in early April, they showed a rise in unemployment of one-tenth of 1 per cent. This meant several thousand more people were out of work as compared to last week. And this was bad? Oh, no, said the Department of Labor. It was "reassuring." It meant that that ol' debbil inflation might be avoided. What the several thousand persons who lost their jobs think about it was not recorded.

So full employment takes its place alongside parity prices for farm products and a lot of other things to which the "Great Society" gives lip service, but in which it doesn't really believe except for purposes of campaign oratory.

The obvious lesson should be that economic tinkering almost never works as planned, and that the best of intentions—and surely full employment is a good intention—can go awry when the government gets its clumsy "helping" hand in the works. But the obvious lesson is somehow never learned.

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Was the Poll Tax Really That Bad?

By FREDERIC NELSON

(Editor's Note: Although the Supreme Court's decision of March 24, 1966, apparently resolved the poll tax dispute, for the time being at least, we thought our subscribers would still enjoy reading Mr. Nelson's views on the subject.)

In his tortuous opinion in the Virginia poll tax case, Mr. Justice Douglas agreed that the court had previously given its sacred okay to literacy tests, with a warning that the result would have been different if the tests "were used to discriminate against a class." Why wasn't this perfectly rational distinction applied to poll taxes? Because, decreed the learned judge, "voting qualifications have no relation to wealth nor to paying this or any other tax."

Justice Harlan and Justice Stewart, in a ringing dissent, declared that "it is certainly a rational argument that payment of some minimal poll tax promotes civic responsibility, weeding out those who do not care enough about public affairs to pay $1.50 or thereabouts for the exercise of the franchise."

Most reasonable men, I should think, would go along with the views of Justices Harlan and Stewart, the former of whom has often castigated his brethren in terms more effective than those employed by "right-wing extremists." Fewer idiots on the voting lists is a high-priority American desideratum. But the things that most reasonable men believe in—like the right to pray in school, prompt and stern justice for criminals, a sharp eye on our Communist infiltrators—seem matters of indifference to the Supreme Court, as of now. So, of course, a tax which seemed to Sen. Fulbright in 1962 a sound way to raise money must be regarded by all God-fearing Americans as a relic of barbarism and exclusively a device to prevent Negroes from voting.

In that distant debate on the subject, Sen. Fulbright, to whom it probably never occurred that the Supreme Court would take the matter out of the hands of Congress, told his colleagues that in his state 68,970 Negroes paid their $1 poll tax and voted. He suggested that if the poll tax states had called their levy a "registration fee," the opposition might have been less fanatical.

However, in my personal experience with the poll tax no semantics were necessary. On turning 21 in the small town of Windsor, Conn., I went over to the selectman's office in the town hall, put down my dollar and after reading a few words of the Constitution to the satisfaction of First Selectman Al Phelps, who delivered the milk when not acting in his official capacity, I was made a voter.

In those days a dollar would get you a good seat for a real play in the balcony of Parson's Theater in Hartford, as opposed to today's $2.20 for a very ordinary movie. And, being in college, I probably had to scrounge the dollar from my father who, as a Congregational minister, took in very few dollars himself.

But by hook or by crook, I had become a voter, entitled to sit about with the wise guys in the town offices, smoking vile cigars, and have my say in town meetings, if I had had the nerve, on matters like free textbooks in the schools, money for scraping the mud off the village roads, and whether or not to license Mr. Egan's saloon on the village green. For the same dollar I could also vote for members of the legislature, candidates for Congress and the U.S. Senate, even for President of the United States—the works.

Far from feeling discriminated against, I felt that I had joined a pretty important group, had paid the admission fee and was therefore entitled to all the perquisites of my new status.

I can't recall that any contemporary felt very differently than I did. Most of us, I suppose, didn't feel one way or another about the poll tax. It was something you paid when you came of age—that is, if you wanted to vote. Most of us did.

Now, of course, if I had been a poor Negro somewhere in the South (aside from Sen. Fulbright's virtuous Arkansas) and had been refused the right to vote because I owed back poll taxes amounting to $36 or so, I would feel differently about the poll tax. (In Connecticut, the poll tax was a one-shot affair, payable on coming of age.) But the use of the tax as an instrument for racial discrimination isn't what Justice Douglas and his majority colleagues were talking about. In fact, he went out of his way to explain that the court had not lowered the boom on literacy tests, but would do so whenever it could be shown that such tests were a device to prevent Negroes from voting, as indeed they doubtless have been.

Justice Black took pains to state that nobody had undertaken to show that the poll tax in Virginia has been used as a discriminatory device. The tax was condemned for no better reason than that it set a small price on the privilege of voting. And *that*, in addition to the extraordinary arbitrariness of the court's snatching of this question away from Congress and the states in the first place, is what makes the decision so ominous. It smoothes the path toward the egalitarian goal. One Moron, One Vote.

The late Rep. Hatton Sumners of Texas, during a debate on this subject back in 1943, had his own views as to what was causing the uproar about poll taxes. Plainly he did not think the supposed victims were doing the howling. Somebody else, he thought, was "going over this country trying to arouse in the hearts of patriotic colored people the notion that they are being abused, being mistreated, because they are required before voting to do exactly what their white neighbors are required to do."

He didn't think it a good idea to "establish the notion among any class of the able-bodied citizens that they are being abused if they are required to pay a little part of the expenses of maintaining their government." For a generation we have been hearing about this tax as if it were invariably an anti-Negro gimmick, but the Supreme Court, which conceivably could have dug up a case or two where a black would-be voter was expected to expound *Marbury vs. Madison* at considerable length, deliberately struck down the tax on account of its virtues and failed to mention its supposed vices.

As the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 believed—well, there *were* a few exceptions—the chief danger to representative government is the existence of vast blocs of irresponsible, minimally informed voters who can be herded to the polls en masse. Screening out such people was a concern of the Founding Fathers—when the problem was less pressing.

In our large cities today, this threat to decent government is critical; but such restraints as literacy tests and residence requirements are already under fire. To vote on the policies of General Motors, you have to own at least one share. As a voter, without paying so much as a dollar, you can have part in voting the U.S.A. into bankruptcy!

The income tax, which discriminates against everybody, is capriciously administered and really hurts, seems never to be seriously criticized by anybody except my friend Mayor Bracken Lee of Salt Lake City. But what a furor was raised over those $1.50 poll taxes! Such contrasts in human judgment, or lack of same, make one wonder.

Peaceniks Badger N.Y. Businessman

By VICTOR LASKY

The persistence of the left-wingers protesting the war in Viet Nam is marvelous to behold. Their latest gimmick is to picket companies producing napalm for use against the Viet Cong. Their objective is to "shame" these companies into curtailing production of the jellied gasoline that has proved so effective against the Red terrorists. They claim that the flame-producing weapon is "inhumane."

No doubt it is. But according to these same left-wingers any weapon, even tear gas, that is used against Communists is "inhumane." What they are really seeking is the disarmament of the free world. For some reason they don't appear overly concerned by Communist weapons. In fact, one of their heroes, Prof. Eugene Genovese of Rutgers University, repeatedly proclaims he favors a Communist victory in Viet Nam.

At any rate, pickets appeared the other day outside a New York building where a stockholders' meeting of the Witco Chemical Co. was being held. The pickets, according to a spokesman, represented an organization called Citizens Against Napalm. Carrying such signs as "Napalm Producers Get Rich, GIs Die," they handed out leaflets urging passersby to write to Witco Chairman William Wishnick protesting the manufacture of napalm.

Mr. Wishnick, one of this town's rising young businessmen, was quite puzzled by the demonstration. Asked how much napalm his company produces, he replied, "I hate to tell you how little." His figures showed that it was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the company's sales last year, less than $146,000. But he added:

"It is the definite policy of the company to cooperate with the government and to manufacture quality products for the government. We also feel it is the duty of every patriotic American to do so."

Inside the meeting, only a brief reference was made to the picketers. One stockholder rose to suggest, to loud applause, that the marchers parade in front of the Soviet Embassy, the "real warmongers in the world today."

But for some reason the "peace-lovers" are rarely to be found in front of the Communist embassies. To most of them, communism is not the enemy. The United States is.

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"CAREFUL THOUGHT"—On January 21, the House Select Committee on Small Business wrote the White House asking when a Small Business administrator would be named. The answer was received April 5, 76 days later. The White House said it was giving the appointment "most careful thought." The post has been vacant for almost nine months.

Nice Loan, If You Can Get It

DETROIT NEWS

A Detroit couple with a combined annual income of $11,000 and a new Lincoln Continental received a $25,000 loan from Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity as a showcase to start Detroit's "War on Poverty." Mrs. Pattie Hawkins (above) was granted the loan to open a combination sandwich shop-shoe repair shop and import-export store in a depressed area of the nation's auto capital. Poverty warriors admit the loan was rushed through so a "kickoff" ceremony could be held, attended by high state and federal officials. Later, guidelines came down from Washington setting a combined annual income of $2,985 as the ceiling (since raised by OEO to $4,490) for this type of loan. As the Detroit News has reported (March 31, 1966), Mrs. Hawkins had assured Total Action Against Poverty, Detroit's local "War on Poverty" branch, that the shop would provide jobs for 10 to 17 persons who were chronically unemployed, but only four are currently working. Although the grant was to help combat unemployment, Mrs. Hawkins' husband left his job with Ford Motor Co. to help get the business started and is now unemployed. As of Feb. 2, 1966, $23,000 of the $25,000 had been spent or committed. Taxpayers take note.

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Why Free Medicine Is Expensive

By PAUL HARVEY

You have heard that at least one hospitalization insurance company is now offering to pay you "money back if you stay well." How can they afford to do that?

In involves careful mathematical calculation plus recognition of what we loosely call "human nature." It is "human nature," however unfortunately, for Americans to take the most minor complaints to the doctor if it's "covered by insurance."

Further, however unfortunately, some unscrupulous doctors are inclined to extract a larger-than-usual fee if it's "covered by insurance."

When the money-back policy was created, it provided an incentive for the policy holder to stay well. He is promised that all unused benefits will be paid to him in cash when the policy matures. So he is in no hurry to use up those benefits.

He'll treat minor complaints himself, he'll go to the doctor only when necessary, to the hospital only when imperative, and thus the insurance company "saves money."

Expeditiously investing this money, the insurance company can afford to pay the well beneficiary the full face value of his policy back in cash when it matures.

Now let's consider what happens when "government" pays the bills.

There is no inducement for the patient to stay well. Many, indeed, might prefer to prolong an illness if the benefits are attractive.

Our government's department of Health, Education and Welfare conservatively estimates that elderly persons will increase their use of hospitals by as much as 20 per cent after Medicare benefits become available July 1st of this year. An official of that department, Dr. George Silver, figures 30 per cent of the money for hospitalization will come from federal sources after July.

Dr. James Appel, president of the American Medical Association, says there will be tremendous pressures on physicians "to certify Grandma" for a nursing home when she doesn't really need the care.

He figures enough families will thus try to get the government to take care of Grandma so that this will further increase the overloading of facilities and the subsequent strain on taxpayers.

Based on Britain's experience and on an evaluation of how jobless pay has contributed to joblessness in the U.S.A., it is reasonable to assume that the cost of Medicare will become astronomical.

Private insurers have learned that they can profit by offering an incentive to those who stay well.

Government medicine places a disproportionate burden on those who stay well and remain productive, and rewards —along with the deserving—the deadbeat.

That is why free medicine is so expensive. Because whenever you ask government to spend your money on you, that's like giving yourself a transfusion —from your right arm to your left.

And when a bureaucrat does it, he's likely to spill half in the process.

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Some New Awards

'National Academy of Unrest'

By DON MACLEAN in the Washington *Daily News*

I had a dream a few nights after I spent two wasted hours watching moviedom's annual Academy Awards presentation on TV.

In my dream something called "The National Academy of Unrest" was bestowing laurels for the year's best achievements in the field of demonstration and riots. To be honored were various technicians, behind-the-scenes workers and supporting players who are so important in making any demonstration-riot a successful production. As the show began I immediately noticed that instead of a gold Oscar, the award took the form of a plastic statuette of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), with a key in the back.

During one of the commercial breaks (devoted to the Job Corps, of course), it was demonstrated that if you wind up a Sen. Morse doll, it immediately loses its head.

Just as it was on Academy Awards night, the minor awards came first. "We begin this night of nights with the award for the finest achievement in the field of sound effects," said Martin Luther King, the master of ceremonies. "May I have the envelope, please?" The audience was hushed as he tore it open and read, "For sound effects, the Academy of Unrest's Morse goes to those 12 individuals whose boos and catcalls completely disrupted the recent poverty meeting in Washington."

The spokesman for the winners clutched his Morse to his chest and murmured, "I would like to thank Sargent Shriver, without whom this award would not have been possible." His statement was greeted with jeers and raspberries, the highest accolade the Academy of Unrest knows.

The new awards would be named after Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.)

Then came one of the biggies, the Academy's Morse to the citizen who has done the least for his country, the much-sought "Non-Supporting Player Award." A wild jeer of approval went up as Rev. King read: "For her refusal to pay income taxes while we are involved in Viet Nam, the Morse goes to folk singer Joan Baez."

The Morse for the Best Male in the Non-Support category was shared by 137 draft-card burners. The Morse for the Best Special Effects at a demonstration went unanimously to the Mississippi farmers who set up tents in the park across the street from the White House. Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) won a Morse for the Best Original Script, in which he urged bringing the Viet Cong into the South Viet Nam government (touching off many demonstrations). The Best Actor Award, to Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), was accepted for him by Ho Chi Minh.

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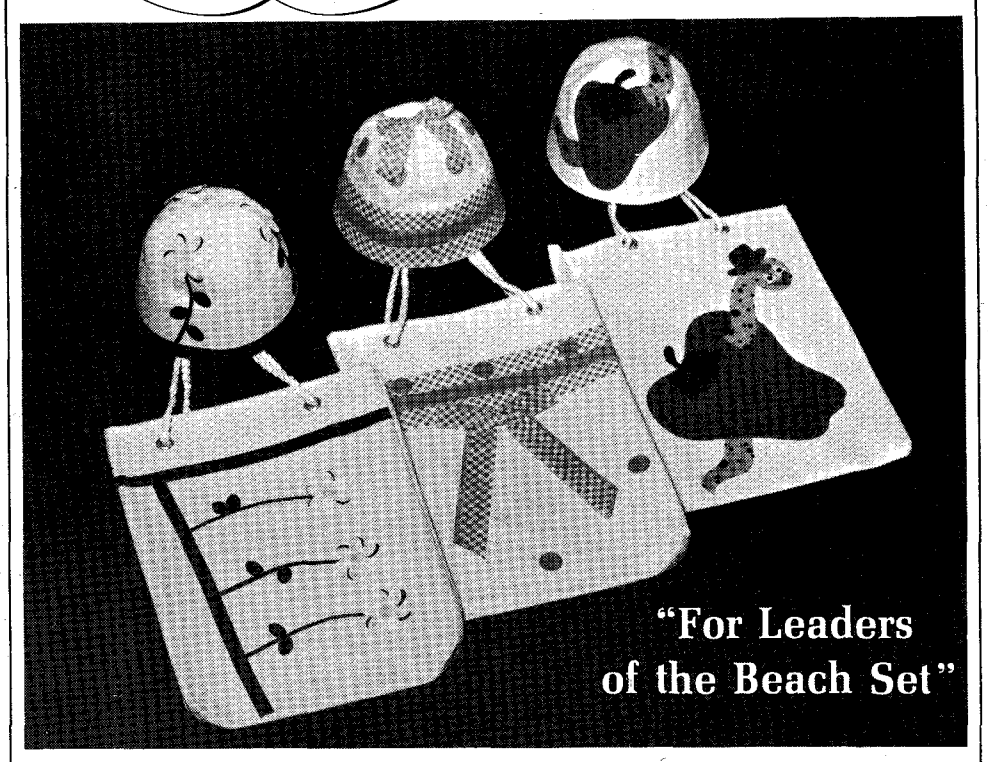

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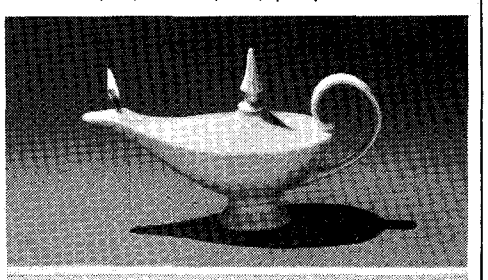

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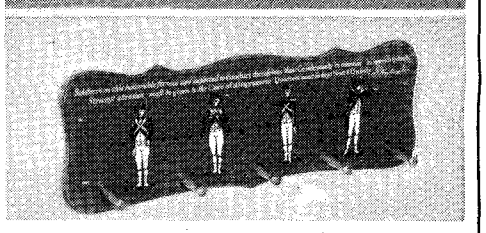

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Arizona Loyalty Oath Case

Once Again Court Weakens States' Defenses

From the Arizona *Republic*

In 1961 the Arizona Legislature passed a law requiring all state employes to take a loyalty oath. On April 18th the U.S. Supreme Court held the loyalty oath law unconstitutional.

The victors in the case were Mrs. Barbara Elfbrandt and her husband Victor, Tucson school teachers who refused to sign the loyalthy oath, but have been teaching without pay since 1961. They probably will now collect some $70,000 in back pay.

The losers in the case are the people of Arizona who have again had their wrists slapped for trying to protect the state against employes who might prove to be subversive.

Here is the oath that the Elfbrandts refused to sign: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Arizona; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and defend them against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office of (name of office) according to the best of my ability, so help me God (or I do so affirm)."

Why an American should refuse to sign such an oath is beyond us. Mrs. Elfbrandt apparently had several reasons. Her early opposition was attributed to religious scruples, since she is a Quaker, but lately she has been saying religion didn't enter the case. In fact, she has been quoted as saying she would be willing to sign "a simple oath of loyalty." She has also said, "I do not think taking oaths makes people loyal."

That, obviously, isn't the point. The question is whether fear of going to jail for perjury will prevent a subversive from taking a loyalty oath. Alger Hiss didn't go to prison because he was a Communist spy. He went because he lied under oath.

W. Edward Morgan, who represented the Elfbrandts on appeal, called the loyalty oath "an insult." The President of the United States, on taking office, takes the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." We have yet to find anyone who considers that oath "an insult." Is it really any different from the Arizona oath?

Mr. Morgan also said, in arguing against the law, that there was "no widespread subversion" in Arizona. We'll agree with that opinion. Nor is smallpox widespread in Arizona, but we don't know anyone who wants to abolish vaccinations for that reason.

Why, then, did the U.S. Supreme Court declare the Arizona law unconstitutional? Because, said Justice William O. Douglas, it "threatens the cherished freedom of association protected by the 1st Amendment." Quite to the contrary, Mrs. Elfbrandt wasn't denied freedom of association. She was allowed to associate with anyone she chose. What she was denied was her pay.

Justice Douglas also said Mrs. Elfbrandt didn't know "what it [the oath] meant" and that she couldn't "get a hearing at which its precise scope and meaning could be determined." Had the legislature provided a review board, we suppose this objection would have been removed. But we imagine Justice Douglas would have raised some other objection.

What perhaps is most interesting about this decision is that Justice Byron White wrote the dissenting opinion. Yet it was

Justice William O. Douglas said oath threatens "freedom of association."

Justice White who wrote the 1964 decision outlawing loyalty oaths in the state of Washington. The U.S. Supreme Court told the Arizona Supreme Court to consider the Arizona law (which it had previously upheld) in the light of the Washington decision.

The Arizona court did review the law, and for the second time upheld its constitutionality. Judge Fred Struckmeyer Jr. wrote that decision, and claimed the Washington precedent did not apply to Arizona. Apparently Justice White agreed with Judge Struckmeyer. Nevertheless, five judges supported Justice Douglas' decision, with only four against it, so once more a single member of the U.S. Supreme Court has decided the "law of the land."

At least the Arizona court did not so decide. The responsibility rests entirely with the U.S. Supreme Court.

How News 'Interpreters' Work

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Last November a Los Angeles morning paper informed me it would not publish the column I had just sent, because the editor objected to my criticism therein of "interpretive journalism," of which he had become a zealous proponent. Whereupon I called it quits and the paper, probably not too unhappy over shedding a too-itchy hair shirt, promptly celebrated by raising its dividend.

Ironically, I had just clipped from the daily in question two front-page stories which might well have been the subject of my next piece.

It was the day after the 1965 by-elections, and the big news was that Lindsay had been elected mayor of New York and that the Democrats had swept New Jersey. The interpreter who covered Jersey indicated that the results there had given an irreparable black eye to Dick Nixon, who had stumped the state for the GOP.

The obvious corollary you might have expected to read in the adjacent story was that Lindsay's victory meant the political end of Hubert Humphrey, who had plumped vigorously for the Democratic ticket in Gotham. But never was heard a discouraging word to that effect —you see, Lindsay had dumped Barry Goldwater.

Now I do not mean to imply that the two interpreters got together to confer before filing their dispatches. They didn't need to—any more than a homing pigeon needs a map. Whether through instinct or a conditioned reflex, the boys just did what came naturally. Allen Drury, in *Advise and Consent,* has pictured the *modus operandi* definitively:

"All the vast publicity machine that always goes into concerted action for a liberal cause had gone to work. . . an operation so honed and smoothed and refined over the years that none of its proprietors even had to consult with one another. The instinct had been alerted, the bell had rung, the national salivations had come forth on schedule."

Paste that quotation in your hat. It may help you to interpret some of the interpretations that creep into your news columns these days. I refer to it constantly.

E.g., Los Angeles is in a hassle about fluoridating its drinking water and there were some hearings the other day before the Water and Power Commission. And here—from the same morning paper, which is for the project—is the headline: "Fluoridation Foes Explode at Hearing, Call it Red Plot."

That's not whole cloth, for some such shenanigans did go on. We are all aware—sometimes painfully so—that no matter how we line up, there will be kooks in our ranks. Some see Communist plots everywhere and others cheer automatically for any "welfare" that robs the individual of his right to choose for himself. Big Brother knows best.

But there are genuinely sound arguments, offered by some highly competent medicos, which might lead one to wonder about the effect of constant fluoridation upon adults. Were none of these presented to the commission?

The impression the headline—and, for that matter, the ensuing story—must make on the average reader is that any objections to the "do-good" program are raised only by congenital idiots.

The Establishment always claims to present both sides fairly, but in this instance it trotted out Goliath and refused to allow David to challenge him. Instead, it picked a stumblebum who doesn't know a slingshot from a fly-swatter. And, if you argue, they can prove they gave the stumblebum just as much space as they gave Goliath—maybe more. To which the only answer is "Nuts!"

Some local dentists see clearly the infringement of personal liberty that is involved. One wrote he urged his patients to come in for a check-up every six months, but would bitterly oppose making that compulsory.

And, at the risk of being called an apple-polisher, I salute the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner's* editorial on the subject. Since carrot juice is good for the eyes, asked the writer, why not inject that into the water, too? And then what next?

Luckily, my teeth are in good shape. But if I have to risk losing a tooth or another of my freedoms, I'll stick with the latter.

Suppose Big Brother is wrong, and I lose them both?

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Reapportionment Fight

By SEN. SPESSARD HOLLAND (D.-Fla.)

When one looks at the vast undeveloped areas of the Midwest and mountain states extending all the way from North Dakota, Montana and Idaho to the Rio Grande, or at the new states of Alaska and Hawaii, it is difficult to understand how any student of government would want to withhold from the people of each state the right to decide for themselves what type of distribution of membership of one house only of their legislature would best serve their needs, with the clear requirement that the other house must always be apportioned on a strict population basis. The form of the Dirksen amendment which was turned down required that the legislature of any ratifying state would first have to be distributed on the one-man, one-vote basis prior to ratification. It also required that at the first submission to the voters of the entire state, or any later submission of any different plan of distribution affecting one house of its legislature, there be submitted an alternate plan requiring the strict population basis to apply to both houses of the legislature. Apparently those who opposed the amendment are not willing to trust the people of each state to decide for themselves this important and even basic question. As the problem becomes more clearly understood in the future I shall expect the number in the Senate who will approve the principle of the Dirksen amendment to increase and become much more than the two-thirds required by the Constitution to submit a constitutional amendment.

Voice of Experience

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

As one who has been the victim of personal assaults twice in 13 months in Washington, I have come to be regarded as some sort of expert on crime and security measures. I have learned in a most personal way the fact that crime and disregard for law are among the country's greatest problems. There is no easy solution. We must fully support our law enforcement officials. We must teach our children to respect the law, and we must support efforts to see that the guilty are properly punished.

Foreign Aid Failures

By REP. THOMAS B. CURTIS (R.-Mo.)

Have our foreign aid programs, notably the foreign aid program in South Viet Nam, been ones of success or failure? I think a careful examination of the record of our entire foreign aid programs, including our foreign *trade* programs, will show pretty dismal failure culminating in two wars. Such a review has not been had in the 16 years I have been in the Congress. Every attempt by the Congress to review our foreign economic policies piecemeal or otherwise in public committee hearings and through debate on the floor of the House has been met by strong and clever Administration opposition aided and abetted by the political activities in our academic community and by the Washington, D.C., news media. If public congressional hearings are held or a serious debate actually occurs on the floor of the House or the Senate, which has occasionally happened, the Administration immediately throws up a smoke screen to divert the public's attention from the essence of the dialogue which has occurred. Whether the news media has been thrown off because of the smoke screen or whether they were part of this diversionary tactic to keep the people from following the dialogue is almost an academic question. The net result has been that there has never been a healthy, candid, public dialogue on the serious issues involved in our foreign economic policies, whether it be foreign trade, foreign aid, or foreign military involvement.

The Classified Game

By REP. JOHN RHODES (R.-Ariz.)

From the Pentagon we get words of assurance concerning our supplies, and those who point out obvious shortages are accused of dealing in "baloney." Secretary of Defense McNamara has taken to defending himself and his handling of his job by declassifying previously classified facts whenever it suits his fancy. One cannot help but wonder why, if it was necessary in the national defense to classify information, it suddenly became unnecessary merely because that information could be used to justify a McNamara position.

Freedom of Information

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

Basic to the successful operation of our form of government is an informed public opinion. As James Madison stated it: "A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy or perhaps both." To insure the people's right to know and right to express their opinions we have a constitutional guarantee of "freedom of press, speech and assembly." The courts have been diligent to preserve this most fundamental of all our freedoms.

While the press has its freedom to print and distribute, and the radio and television to broadcast, it is not meaningful if our news media is not able to get authoritative information to print and broadcast. The practice has grown up in government to withhold information the people should have. We recognize that there is certain information that must be kept confidential. It is not easy to draw the line as between the public interest and rights of privacy. Nonetheless, it is imperative that appropriate laws, establishing guidelines and procedure, be enacted whereby there will be less concealment and fuller disclosure of information concerning our government. The people have a right to know much more than their government has been permitting them to know. Not infrequently, even the Congress has difficulty getting the facts upon which to pass judgment.

Red Guerrillas

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

Moscow communism is moving with ever-growing force into all of Latin America. There are 43 training camps for Communist guerrillas in Cuba able to train about 10,000 activists a year and to send them back to their home countries in Latin America.

Anti-Inflation Meal?

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

The President's dinner for the visiting Danish prime minister and his wife brings to mind Lyndon's recent lecture to housewives in which he said he had instructed Mrs. Johnson to buy cheaper meat for the White House. Unlike previous dinners, the menu for the latest White House feast seems to be a deep dark secret, but we are willing to wager that Johnson and his guests didn't dine on hamburger or bologna. To the contrary, the menu undoubtedly was more in line with the dinner LBJ and members of the exclusive "President's Club" enjoyed the very next evening in Houston, Tex. (To qualify for club membership, an individual must contribute a minimum of $1,000 annually to the Democratic National Committee.) According to the New York *Times*, the President and club members dined on croustade of seafood Antoine, prime Texas filet mignon with truffle sauce, garden vegetables, mimosa salad and ice cream torte. They drank dry riesling, California pinot noir and champagne. Incidentally, the *Times* article about the lavish Houston affair carries this interesting statement attributed to an unnamed individual who is described as an "indignant" party spokesman: "A man who contributes $1,000 to a political party is not a fat cat. One thousand dollars won't buy anything in Washington these days." Well, how much does it cost the rich and powerful to buy their way in the "Great Society"?

Don't Worry, It's Only Your Money

By REP. THOMAS PELLY (R.-Wash.)

Here are a few shocking disclosures which came to my attention this week, none of which will help convince the voters that the Johnson Administration is doing as good a job as it claims:

A Michigan man was disclosed to have been drawing $698 a month, tax-free, from two different federal anti-poverty programs. In this connection, a congressman read a letter to the members of the House of Representatives from an irate constitutent who had just paid the balance of his income tax on the family income of $108.50 per week take-home pay. The constituent said that the Michigan man gets $146 more per week, tax-free, from the public trough, than he and his wife realize from working a combined 62 hours a week. "Let me tell you, congressman," he said, "I'm fed up."

• In Maine, a newspaper revealed how tax money to help the poor is spent. The paper reported that on a 5,000-acre plush resort hotel complex at Poland Spring, the government is spending $6 million on a Job Corps training project for underprivileged girls. There are 100 girls presently enrolled, with plans for 1,080 eventually. It will require a staff of 360—one for every three girls. The annual payroll of $2.5 million will represent $2,500 per girl, per year. Courses will include snow and water skiing, and dancing.

• In Washington, D.C., where the average income is highest of any city in the United States, there are real pockets of poverty. However, those in charge of fighting poverty here complain that 230 out of 703 unemployed heads of families being trained for jobs have failed to show up for training at least three out of every five days since the program began six months ago. Even so, it is reported, they collected $47 a week.

What Progress?

By REP. GLENN DAVIS (R.-Wis.)

Fresh upon a glowing report by Alliance for Progress administrators that "the administration of AID programs in Latin America has reached new levels of achievement and efficiency" comes: 1) a General Accounting Office complaint that its investigators have been denied the opportunity to audit many Alliance for Progress expenditures; and 2) resignation of all nine members of a hemispheric advisory committee, sponsored by the Organization of American States, because of "haphazard methods of determining aid programs."

How Federal Gov't. Redistributes Wealth

A new table was compiled in April from Treasury Department figures by Tax Foundation, Inc., showing (1) federal grants to states and local governments; (2) the estimated federal taxes paid out by states to finance grants-in-aid programs; and (3) the amount each state paid to Washington, D. C., for every $1 returned to the state. For example, New Jersey paid out $1.87 for every dollar it got from the federal government. It cost Delaware $1.54 for every dollar it got back in federal grants. On the other hand, Alaska paid 15 cents for ever dollar from the federal government. All figures are for fiscal year 1965.

TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ESTIMATED BURDEN OF FEDERAL GRANTS(*)

State	Payments to States (Millions)	Estimated Burden (Millions)	Amount Paid Per Dollar Received
TOTAL.....	$10,662.7	$10,662.7	
Alabama	252.1	137.7	$ .55
Alaska	89.1	12.9	.15
Arizona	124.0	85.9	.69
Arkansas	152.7	81.5	.53
California	1,070.4	1,186.9	1.11
Colorado	146.5	112.6	.77
Connecticut	136.7	204.5	1.50
Delaware	31.6	48.8	1.54
Florida	248.4	305.5	1.23
Georgia	268.0	194.7	.73
Hawaii	47.0	32.7	.70
Idaho	64.4	35.1	.54
Illinois	492.4	651.6	1.32
Indiana	182.3	267.8	1.47
Iowa	131.2	138.5	1.06
Kansas	124.1	121.1	.98
Kentucky	214.0	131.9	.62
Louisiana	323.5	145.9	.45
Maine	58.4	49.2	.84
Maryland	146.7	207.4	1.41
Massachusetts	282.9	318.4	1.13
Michigan	354.6	481.3	1.36
Minnesota	225.0	182.8	.81
Mississippi	166.5	80.1	.48
Missouri	284.2	258.8	.91
Montana	83.4	37.7	.45
Nebraska	76.6	79.5	1.04
Nevada	54.9	32.2	.60
New Hampshire	34.7	36.4	1.05
New Jersey	225.3	421.1	1.87
New Mexico	99.2	53.1	.54
New York	786.3	1,130.4	1.44
North Carolina	218.4	210.4	.96
North Dakota	58.4	28.5	.49
Ohio	437.9	568.3	1.30
Oklahoma	222.2	127.5	.57
Oregon	139.5	113.2	.81
Pennsylvania	504.1	630.2	1.25
Rhode Island	65.4	49.2	.75
South Carolina	107.2	96.5	.90
South Dakota	72.3	31.7	.44
Tennessee	243.3	164.1	.67
Texas	540.2	560.9	1.04
Utah	100.1	48.6	.49
Vermont	41.4	20.4	.49
Virginia	270.1	211.7	.78
Washington	197.5	167.2	.85
West Virginia	160.5	75.5	.47
Wisconsin	146.2	213.6	1.46
Wyoming	59.5	24.2	.41
District of Columbia	101.8	56.1	.55

*Excludes shared revenues; includes highway aids and unemployment compensation and employment service administration aids.

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In stylish writing... wonderfully free of technical language, William Rickenbacker gives you

a sound working knowledge of The Great Society's SILVER Crisis...

and how it will affect your money and your future

Look at the coins in your pocket or purse. Every one of your new dimes, quarters and halves looks like "a salami sandwich made with moldy bread". They don't feel right. They certainly don't ring true. The reason: they aren't true. *They aren't silver.*

What has happened to our silver coins?

The answer is an amazing one. *National Review* editor William F. Rickenbacker tells it to us in his new book: WOODEN NICKELS or *The Decline and Fall of Silver Coins.* It is the incredible story of rank amateurism at the highest levels of our Federal government...of fiscal irresponsibility without precedent in American history!

Rickenbacker reports the facts and explains their implications in a lively book that is blessedly free of fiscal jargon. It has been written expressly for every layman who has the good sense to be worried about what is happening to his money. Its highly quotable pages quickly make you privy to the meaning of the silver crisis, and how this monetary monster sprang from the tangle of comic bungling and childish naiveté that characterized the cowboys of the New Frontier and LBJ's latest brigade of Deserving Democrats.

WOODEN NICKELS
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"...Brilliant...a model of economic reasoning, yet written with ease and humor. I found it as fascinating as a first class who-done-it—which it is." —Henry Hazlitt

WOODEN NICKELS will certainly amuse you, for it is filled with the antics of Great Society *Till Eülenspiegels.* But then, as you reflect on what you have learned about silver-supported currency, your smile will likely fade. For there is nothing at all funny about what is happening.

If the subject of silver exchange strikes you as pedestrian, you're in for a nice surprise. For as Mr. Rickenbacker shows, silver—and money—are *fascinating.* They strip away pretense and reveal *all* men for what they really are. (Have *you* ever looked up in astonishment at a dedicated Liberal-turned-conservative when the subject turns to the management of *his own money?)* Here are some of the scenes to which you are witness in this fascinating book:

...Banks actually *fighting* for the privilege of passing the basket in church on Sundays so that they can *keep the coins* and credit the collection proceeds to the church account.

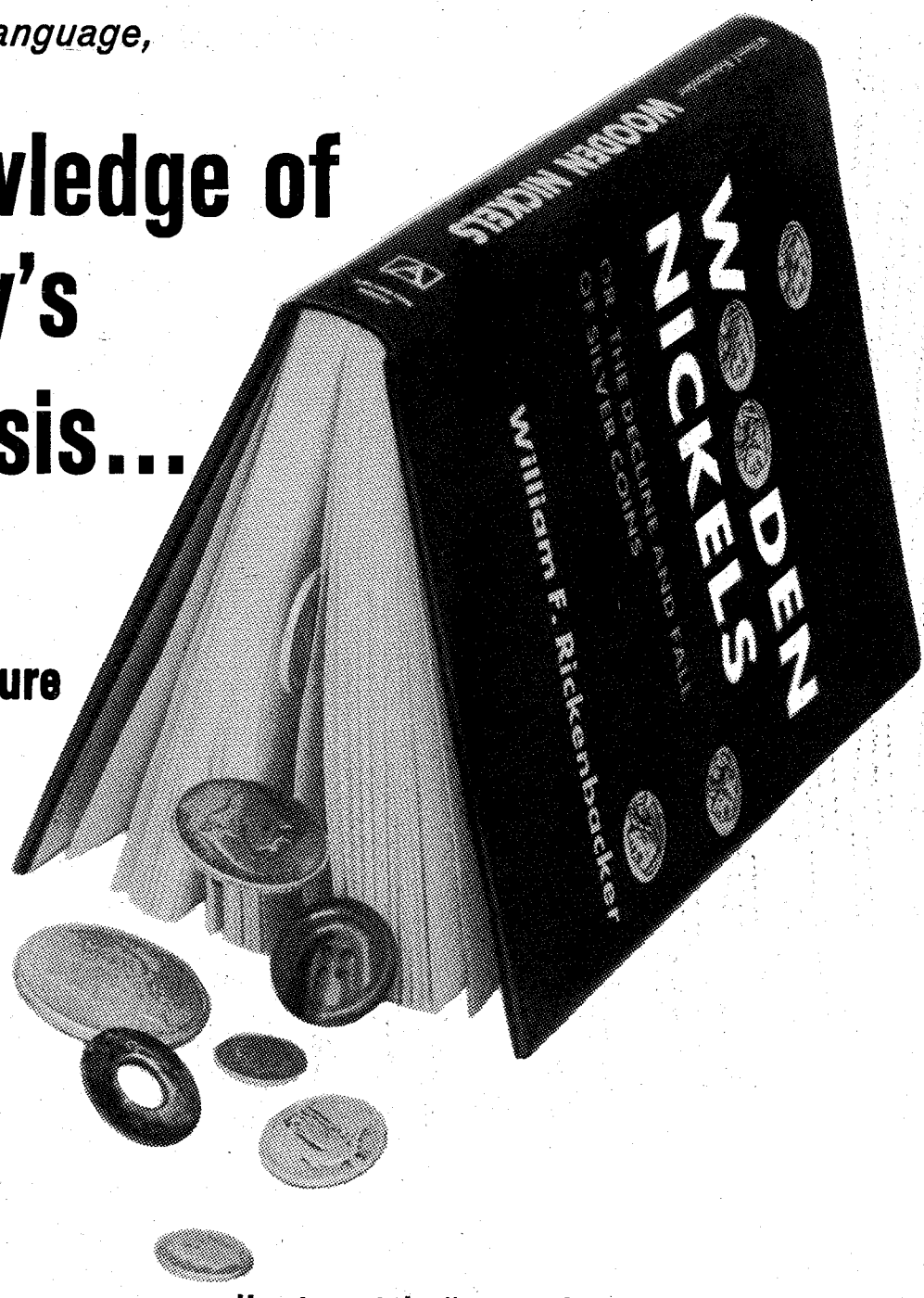
...The story about the Cleveland bank that, in desperation, paid $202 in order to get $200 worth of nickels—just to conduct an ordinary day's business.

...Reports on millions of dollars worth of coins slipping into the "mysterious unknown" as bureaucrats studiously ignored their own ineptness while blaming piggy-banks, gum machines and coin collectors.

...The facts about silver actually trickling out of our currency for ten years—*without Washington apparently knowing anything about it!*

...Red China's "Great Leap Forward", financed at the cost of millions of lives and millions of ounces of silver.

...How the fiscal geniuses in our Treasury Department minted the Kennedy half-dollar—and looked on in puzzlement as the free market made a laughing stock of their estimates and calculations.



How to spot the "managed news" traps

As silver coins vanish from the country's cash registers, Washington belches forth an endless volley of press releases blaming the shortage on "the coin collectors who are ganging up on us"..."our mints can't keep up with the population growth"..."the vending machine operators are vindictive"..."international silver-hunger is sucking us dry". All this in the face of the *real* reasons for the silver shortage, which make LBJ's official silver-tongued explainers wring their moist palms.

WOODEN NICKELS guides you through the labyrinth of the June 3, 1965 Presidential message on silver coinage. Point by point, the book tallies up LBJ's exaggerations, contradictions, misconceptions. Rickenbacker's chilling finding: "For the first time since 1792, we are on a money based on a politician's pledge—*nothing more.*"

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WOODEN NICKELS is a book that will pay for itself many times over. It shows not only where the Liberal Establishment's money men have gone wrong...not only how they can still retrieve the situation...but also what steps we, as individuals, should take to protect our own money, in the likely event that Big Brother continues to debase the currency.

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